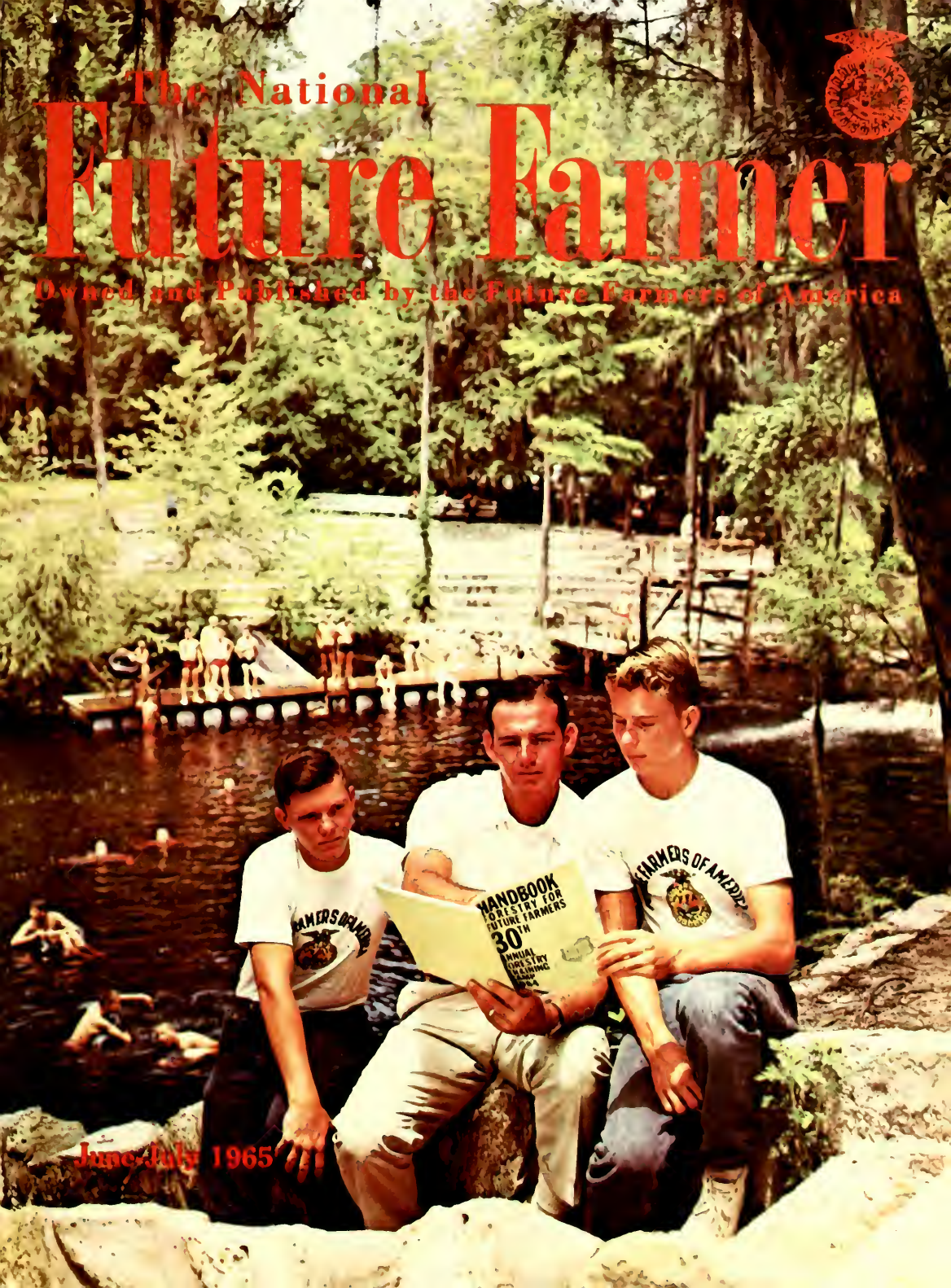
The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America
HANDBOOK
FORESTRY FOR
FUTURE FARMERS
30TH
June-July 1965

YOU MAY BE ELECTRIFIED

to hear that there are unlimited opportunities of Christian service open to the qualified broadcast engineer. The demand for Christian radio and television technicians on the mission field and here at home far exceeds the supply of personnel.

However, it should be no shock to you that the *"World's Most Unusual University"* offers a degree program in broadcast engineering. Can you think of another institution better suited to this purpose? The spiritual emphasis of Bob Jones University prepares the student's heart for a dynamic Christian witness. The academic thoroughness gives him his tools of trade—advanced math, electronics, etc. The opportunities of practical broadcast experience are provided at the University-owned-and-operated commercial AM-FM radio stations.

Your inquiry into further details is invited.

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GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

You obey the world's oldest traffic laws every day

But do you know what they are and how they work?

1 Here's one as old as the hills. It's the law that makes it easy to stop when you're going uphill. Got the answer?

Gravity. If you have to stop on the downgrade, the pull of gravity will lengthen your stopping distance. That's why you should always be on the alert when you reach the crest of a hill. Slow down.

2 What traffic law of nature tries to keep you from driving around in circles?

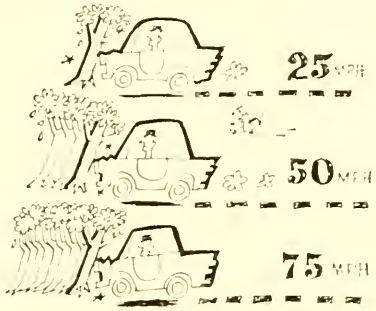
This one's called centrifugal force. It tries to throw a car out of curves just like it does a rock whirling on the end of a string. Fortunately, friction acts like the string to hold the car in the curve.

3 Cave men obeyed this law. Today, you couldn't start, stop or turn a car without it. What's the law?

Nature's law of friction. It works this way: when two surfaces are in contact (tires and road), they resist motion that causes them to slide over each other. In other words, they grip. To make sure your car gets a good grip on the road, use tires with plenty of tread and slow down on slippery roads.

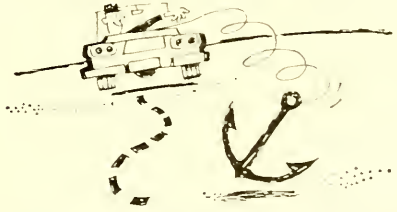
4 Even the most careful driver can get involved in an accident. When it happens, what law must be obeyed?

The law concerning force of impact. Speed is the most important factor here, since impact varies as the square of the speed. That means if you double your speed, the force of impact will be four times as great. Triple the speed, and impact is nine times as great.



5 Let's say you're driving down a level stretch of highway and you want to stop. Which one of nature's laws makes it necessary to step on the brakes?

The law of moving or kinetic energy. It's the energy that keeps a car moving when you take your foot off the gas pedal. In order to stop the car, this energy has to be changed to another kind. Heat, for instance—and the friction of brakes on the brake drum makes just such an energy change.



6 What tire is the natural choice for original equipment on most new cars and replacement equipment on most used cars?

Firestone . . . with good reason.

Firestone

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The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

JUNE-JULY, 1965

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 5

In This Issue

FEATURES

18 Safety Campaign Gets Results

FROM THE FIRST MOTION TO FINAL SUCCESS, THIS IS THE STORY OF HOW THE DICKSON, TENNESSEE, FFA CHAPTER WON THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR FARM SAFETY. WINNING THE AWARD IS ONLY HALF OF THE STORY. THIS ALL-OUT SAFETY EFFORT WON THE SUPPORT OF THE ENTIRE TOWN. BEGIN YOUR SAFETY CAMPAIGN BY READING THIS STORY.

22 Plants By Formula

DISCOVERIES THAT WILL CHANGE TOMORROW'S CROPS ARE BEING MADE WITH BEWILDERING FREQUENCY. A CLOSE LOOK AT RECENT ADVANCEMENTS THAT MAY LEAD TO "ON-COMMAND HARVEST" OR EVEN A "MEAT BEET." ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO NEW CHEMICALS THAT MAY SOON REDESIGN SOME OF TODAY'S CROPS AND INCREASE THEIR YIELDS.

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Our Cover

On bluff above Santa Fe River, near the site of an ancient water mill, Vo-Ag Instructor John Wetmore and two student campers look at forestry camp program.

FFA members pictured are, left, Danny Murray of the Ponce de Leon FFA Chapter and Paul Hinkle, Hernando FFA Chapter, Brooksville, Florida.

PHOTO BY PAUL SMITH

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January 20	**FEBRUARY-MARCH** Issue
March 20	**APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20	**JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20	**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20	**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
November 20	**DECEMBER-JANUARY** Issue

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Can hogs really pay for all of this "luxury," or should we put them back on pasture and cut out this expense?

We're giving this management system a thorough testing at the Purina Research Farm and will let the *net profit figures* give us the answer. As soon as we get the answer, every Purina dealer across the country will have it so he'll know how to advise his customers.

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Bowhunting, field competition, target competition, just plinking . . . archery is good sport in any form, any time of the year! By yourself, with friends, within your club . . . archery is both individually challenging and sharply competitive.

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Your Editors Say . . .

THIS SPACE age we live in has events taking place that stagger the imagination for many of us. Computers can think and react faster than man ever thought possible. A space capsule can take a man around the world in less time than it will take some Future Farmers to get to town. And agriculture has its space-age statistics, too. Here are some from a *Fact Book of U.S. Agriculture,* published by the Information Office of USDA.

If all the barbed wire farmers used in 1961 were strung together to make a three-strand fence, it would extend more than 300,000 miles, or 12 times around the earth.

More than 50,000 chemical preparations are currently registered with the government for sale to farmers. These include herbicides, fungicides, nematocides, harvest aids, animal health protectants, and others.

Farmers use about 4 percent of the nation's electricity—more than is needed annually by the cities of Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Washington, D.C.

Farmers use more than five million tons of steel yearly, enough to make almost five million compact cars.

More petroleum is required to provide refined petroleum products for the farmer than for any other single industry.

The assets of agriculture are equal to nearly two-thirds of the market value of all corporation stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

And here is how the farmer's efficiency has increased in the last 20 years:

Corn: 118 percent more corn per acre; 88 percent less work per bushel.

Wheat: 56 percent more wheat per acre; 76 percent less work per bushel.

Cotton: 77 percent more cotton per acre; 72 percent less work per bale.

Milk cows: 56 percent more milk per cow; 58 percent less work per gallon.

Broilers: 89 percent less labor per pound.

It is easy to see why farming is the nation's biggest industry.

You may have a chance to use some of this information as you tell the story of agriculture in your community. It certainly pictures agriculture not as a dying industry but as one of opportunity.

In planning your future either on the farm or some other place in agriculture, you will certainly want to give some thought to the education you will need in preparation for it.

Generally, the workers with education beyond high school have a living standard about 50 percent higher than those with less than nine years of schooling.

There is a wonderful future for you somewhere in agriculture—in production, distribution, processing, or service. But, like the frontiers of yesteryear, you must find it and stake your claim. A background of farm experience properly developed through education can make it yours.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

"My equipment has to pay for itself in long, hard work"

That's what the sound businessman-farmer says. Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor knows also that replacement costs can make your investment in machinery a losing proposition. He knows that grueling farm work can make worn-out parts a constant threat. Texaco has a new all-purpose grease that can help lower repair and replacement costs. Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor can show you how to use it.

Your second largest investment is your farm equipment, and you want to get the most out of every dollar you've spent. Then along come unexpected replacement and repair expenses. And there go some of your profits.

You might blame your problems on the rough, tough conditions of the field. But more often it's incomplete protection.

Why risk it? Your Texaco Farm Service Distributor has the right lubricant to help you avoid trouble before it can get started.

It's Texaco's new Marfak All-Purpose lubricant, the single grease for all lubrication points. It eliminates the need for having more than one grease for different machines. And it gives complete protection for all farm machinery—in wheel bearings, chassis points, water pumps.

Marfak All-Purpose lubricant fights rust and corrosion, doesn't leak out or pound out, resists water and wear, has superior film strength.

Don't let maintenance costs and repairs give you problems. Trust your Texaco Farm Service Distributor to help you cut them down. Give him a call.

Trust Texaco Farm Service

TEXACO Farm Service

Here are some of Texaco's top-quality petroleum products for the farm: 1. Marfak All-Purpose lubricant. 2. Havoline and Ursa Motor Oils. 3. Multigear Lubricant EP. 4. Regal Oils for hydraulics. 5. Famous Fire Chief gasoline and Diesel fuel.

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Future Farmers of America will find a bright new leaf for the future in products bearing the distinctive trademark of Columbia Nitrogen Corporation. Combining the latest and most advanced American and European technology, Columbia Nitrogen markets the most complete line of fertilizer materials in America. It's a good thing to know, if you're planning for a growing career.

Columbia Nitrogen Corporation
Augusta, Georgia

Looking Ahead

MANY OPPORTUNITIES IN AGRICULTURE

The idea that there is a bleak outlook for young men in agriculture is nonsense, W. G. Haase, specialist with Swift and Company, said in a recent speech citing the meat industry as an area of opportunity. Another example of how change creates new opportunities came from Kansas State University developers of a new hybrid wheat. If the hybrid produces as expected, the crop will create at least 50 new industrial plants and thousands of new jobs.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology investigators have discovered that when semen is settling in a medium containing egg yolk, X chromosome cells fall faster than Y cells. One implication is the possibility of separating sperm carrying a large X chromosome from those carrying a smaller Y chromosome. Ova fertilized by a sperm with an X chromosome give rise to females; those with a Y, to males. Thus breeders employing artificial insemination may be able to arrange in advance for male or female offspring.

PLANTING CROPS IN DORMANT SOD

A new farming technique promises a major breakthrough in land use. Dormant sod planting may allow farmers to plant annual summer crops, such as corn, sorghum, and soybeans, in cool season perennial sods like fescue without reducing the production of the summer crop. In North Carolina State tests, the grass continues to produce forage during the cool season and provides year-round soil protection.

NEW MULCH AND ANTI-CRUSTANT SHOW PROMISE

ENCAP is a new specially formulated water emulsion of petroleum resins. When sprayed on the ground, the mulch forms a light film that holds moisture and transmits the sun's heat downward, enhancing seed germination and vigorous early growth. Loamite, a new anti-crustant, encourages greater plant emergence. In early tests, seedlings broke through two to five days earlier, grew stronger, and had better color.

BREAKTHROUGH IN PEST CONTROL

A revolutionary development in pest control, ultra-low-volume aerial spraying is earmarked for large-scale use in 1965. The technique, developed by the USDA, makes it possible for only eight ounces (one cup) of total pesticide material to give excellent coverage and control of boll weevils on an acre of cotton. Good results have also been obtained in the control of the cereal leaf beetle, grasshopper, and beet leafhopper. Advantages include (1) low toxicity to mammals, (2) higher flights, (3) wider swaths, and (4) reduction in costs.

ALFALFA WEEVIL CONTROL

Interest in alfalfa weevil control has resulted from the withdrawal of USDA registration on several materials (aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor) for use on alfalfa to control the weevil. Scientists at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station have located a weevil-resistant alfalfa. The Algerian Alfalfa does not provide suitable egg-laying sites and is avoided by the adult weevil. Breeding research will be required to make the strain commercially desirable. Flame treatment of alfalfa stubble in the fall and early spring may also be a promising means of controlling the weevil. Tests are now being conducted by the USDA, Colorado State, and the University of Maryland.

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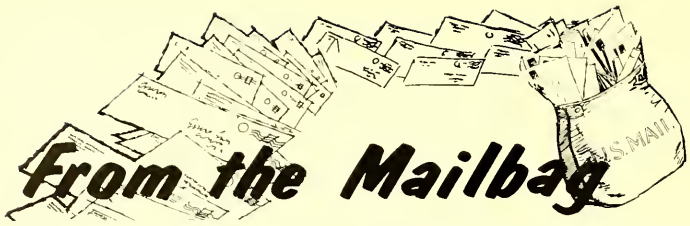


Monroeton, Pennsylvania

I liked "Boys Ranch FFA" because I think it may help us to realize and appreciate what our parents have done for us. For the people who are helping those boys get a real honest-to-goodness start in life, may the good Lord richly bless them.

Paul D. Fitch
Chapter Chaplain

Bedford, Pennsylvania

I would like to thank you for the article "How to Tie a Tie" in the April-May issue. The Magazine has been here only one day, and the boys have really shown interest in the article.

Richard Barkley
Advisor

Hemple, Missouri

I would like to correct the letter on page 14 of the April-May issue from Millerstown, Kentucky, concerning the smoking habit. In the Official Manual on page 14, Rule No. 14 says the following:

"14. Members should refrain from smoking while wearing the FFA jacket or officially representing the organization."

George W. Pace

This rule is omitted in some of the older manuals but is included in the latest edition.—Ed.

Middleton, Idaho

I was intrigued by the letter from the Kentucky Future Farmer. He stated very plainly that since tobacco is such an important crop in Kentucky, FFA members should be able to smoke in their jackets.

If we follow this logic into our situation in Idaho, I think we can see the fallacy of the statement. Here a by-product of "Idaho spuds" is a vodka distilled from peelings and culls. Also, we raise a lot of hops in the area. Now since these two crops have such an economic importance to us, perhaps we should be able to drink as well as smoke in our jackets.

I think you will agree that it doesn't follow through very well. I always thought the FFA was to make us better men, not just one of the crowd. Let's keep it that way.

Larry Brown

West Union, Ohio

On the question of girls in the FFA, we believe that they should not be allowed.

From the January meeting of the Board of Directors and Board of Student Officers, it seems that the FFA is in excellent shape without girls, and the bringing in of the NFA should put the FFA in an even better position.

Danny Grooms

Carleton, Michigan

I think girls should not be allowed to join the FFA. Right now there is a relationship between the members and the advisor and among fellow members. I don't think this relationship could be continued if girls were allowed to join.

Gary Carney

Adrian, Georgia

First, let me commend you for the wonderful cover picture on the April-May issue. This is the most beautiful cover scene that you have had since I became a Future Farmer five years ago.

I would like to call attention to two of the most controversial issues facing our organization today: girl membership and changes in the name and creed of the FFA.

The FFA is an organization of, for, and by farm boys. Let it ever be so. The number of girls who actually intend to farm or enter agriculture is, I think, very insignificant.

The FFA has a rich heritage. To change its name or its creed could only detract from this heritage. Let us keep our heritage and the name—The Future Farmers of America.

This is my individual opinion, although most Future Farmers in my area feel as I do.

Ralph Donaldson
Secretary, Georgia Association

Northfield, Connecticut

I have read a considerable number of letters published in the Magazine concerning girls owning FFA jackets and even more on girls joining the FFA in the first place.

I agree that girls do not need a jacket in order to prepare themselves for jobs as secretaries or accountants, but for that matter, no one actually needs a jacket. What they need is what the jacket represents: pride in being connected with the most necessary phase of American life—agriculture.

I would like to add that we have two girls as members in our chapter, including myself, and we both own FFA jackets, not the Chapter Sweetheart jackets because we are not Chapter Sweethearts! We are members and we appreciate being treated as such by the rest of the organization.

I only hope that girls in other parts of the country will be allowed to join the FFA to show many of the narrow-minded boys who have written the letters mentioned previously that they also can receive the State Farmer Degree, the American Farmer Degree, and possibly become national president if they are just given the chance!

Ethel Sanford

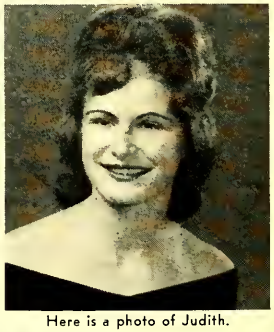
Casco, Wisconsin

I was simply fascinated with the April-May issue, especially "From the Mailbag." In my opinion girls have just as much business in the FFA as boys. I had to fight for two years before entering the classroom and have never regretted it. The organization has opened many new doors of knowledge. The concepts of education in this field are very broad-ranging from soils to genetics, and I've enjoyed every minute of it. Being "one of the boys" has been a lot of fun—even if they envy me for getting the only "A" in the course.

Future plans do include ag in the journalistic view so the class is a help. I will be graduating this June—recalling many pleasant memories. We are able to participate in many activities: speaking contests, banquets, and the works. Last year I was on the demonstration team which milked a cow on stage. I was also Star Green Hand and DeKalb and Pioneer corn winner. I showed and raised a calf for our chapter, and I am proud to wear the blue jacket. Being an honor student and the first ag girl in Casco High has been a real honor. To prove that I'm not a tomboy, here are some of my other activities: forensics, pep band, pep club, band, FHA, annual staff, one-act play, presently Kewaunee County Farm Bureau Queen, and church choir. I have been in 4-H eight years and won the national trip to Chicago.

Take it or leave it, I believe girls should be given every opportunity of modern advancement, and vo-ag is one of them. We are living in freedom, in democracy, so why can't we all have the opportunity to live and learn?

Judith LeFevre



Here is a photo of Judith.

Riverside, California

I have been reading in the Magazine about girls joining the FFA. It is my belief that as students of vocational agriculture, they should be allowed to be members of the FFA. Besides, has it ever occurred to any of you all the work that the advisor has to do when he has two different clubs each trying to attain the same goals?

So come on, FFA members, let's get the girls in too. Besides, they can do as good a job as the boys can.

I suggest that the girls not be allowed to wear the traditional FFA jacket but a jacket of their own design.

Lionel Luna

(Continued on Page 12)

MAKE A RATION WORK HARDER with Milk-Bank Feed Boosters, made with milk by-products.

How do you measure the effectiveness of your feeding programs? Cost per pound of gain? Appearance of your flock or herd? Health?

Any way you look at it, the Milk-Bank Feed Boosters from Kraft make any ration work harder. These feed boosters—Pex for poultry, Kaff-A for dairy, sheep and beef, Kraylets for swine, and Pace for horses—are made from milk-by-products rounded out with other important nutrients.

They supply elements that are not usually found in ordinary rations. These not only balance a feed, they help the animal get more good out of the other nutrients he takes in.

RICH IN MILK SUGAR

Milk-Bank Feed Boosters are rich in lactose (milk sugar). Lactose helps keep digestive tracts in good condition. This permits poultry and livestock to assimilate more of the feed—resulting in a better rate of gain and fewer digestive upsets.

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These milk proteins build soft tissues and disease-fighting antibodies, and promote vital nitrogen storage.

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The Milk-Bank Feed Boosters supply calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, and magnesium, as well as trace elements such as manganese, iodine, copper, iron, and cobalt.

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All these elements are blended and balanced in the Milk-Bank Feed Boosters to give your poultry and livestock the nutrition it takes to develop more of the genetic potential bred into them.

And for your dogs try new, complete Kraft Dog Food . . . balanced with the Milk-Bank Boost.

Ask a Kraft feed dealer for details, or write KRAFT FOODS AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, Dept. 51, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago, Illinois.

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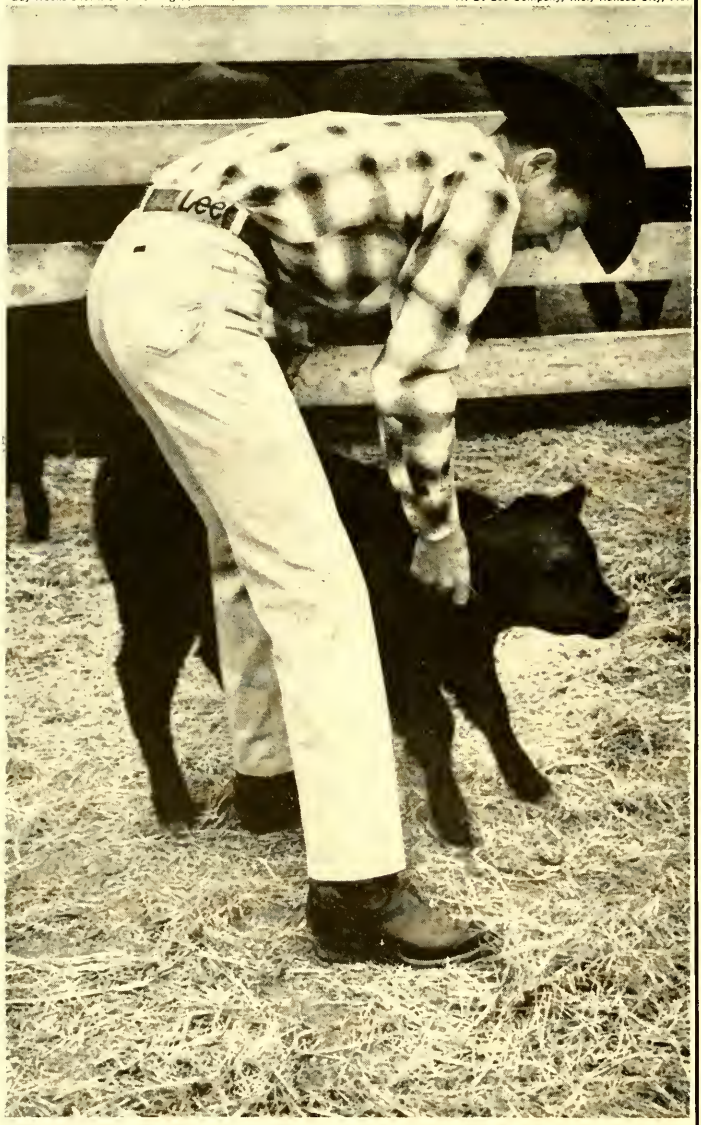
. . . where better nutrition starts with milk

Guy Weeks shown on a working Texas ranch. H. D. Lee Company, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.



When a rancher hits the show-pens—it's Lee Westerners

Habits run deep out here. Out on the range, a cowboy works in Lee Riders. But around the ranch on payday, or heading into town for a stock show or a rodeo, he breaks out his Westerners. They're Lee tailored, too. Same lean-legged cut. Only this is Westweave,® Lee's tough Sanforized polished cotton with a deep-woven strength that won't wash out. It's a great look. Authentic. A tradition bred in the rodeos and show-pens of a thousand lusty towns. Look for Lee, with the authentic branded label.

Lee Westerners®

the brand working cowboys wear

From the Mailbag

(Continued from Page 10)

Medford, Oklahoma

I am very strongly against girls being in FFA. Boys have worn the blue and gold colors for 37 years, and I think girls should not be allowed to wear them now. Let's have one thing for boys only.

Phil Funderburk

Hazen, Arkansas

I don't think we should let girls join the FFA because it is an organization of boys who plan to be farmers. Now how many girls actually want to buy land and be farmers?

Jim Foot

Jamestown, Missouri

I was stunned when I learned that attempts have been made to change the name of the FFA. Clearly this represents a lack of faith in our great organization.

In the first place, we cannot afford to throw away our fine heritage that former Future Farmers have built for us.

In the second place, if you think the FFA is not good enough, why did you join it in the first place?

Phillip Hein

Maplesville, Alabama

In the April-May issue I noticed a letter stating that the first sentence of our FFA creed should be changed to "I believe in a future in agriculture" and also that the name of our organization should be changed to "Future Farmers and Agriculturalists of America." If you look up the words "farming" and "agriculture" in the dictionary, you will find that farming is agriculture and that a farmer is an agriculturalist. Therefore, there would be no need for both words (farmers and agriculturalists) in the name of our organization.

John Roseberry

West Lafayette, Indiana

I am a Freshman at Purdue University majoring in horticulture, but I am thinking of switching to ag education.

I was in FFA for four years and would appreciate hearing from some vo-ag instructors as to why they entered the field of education.

Dave Boos

For advisors who would like to answer Dave, his home address is R. R. 4, Plymouth, Indiana. We would appreciate a copy of the letter.—Ed.

Mt. Washington, Kentucky

I enjoyed all the short stories and the article on "Developing Those Qualities of Leadership." I also enjoyed "How to Tie a Tie." A lot of the boys in my class practiced as the article explained, and believe it or not, we don't have to call on Dad any more.

Gary Dawson

Decker, Michigan

I enjoyed reading the article about the national officers' Goodwill Tour. I'm sure other members enjoy reading about some of the things the national officers do during the time they are in office.

Dave Burk

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The unretouched photo, below, of an end-to-end splice shows Red Brand's extra durability after 6 years of farm use.

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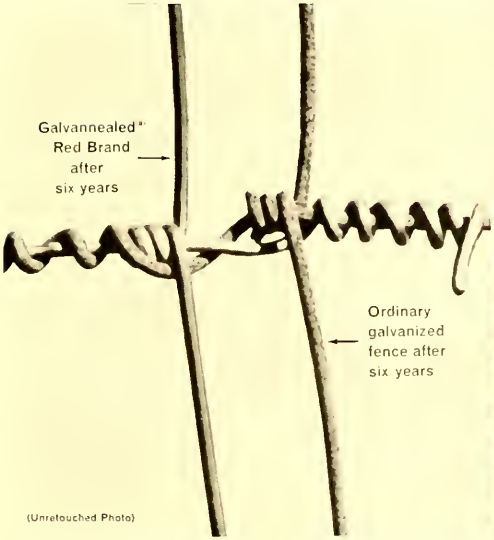
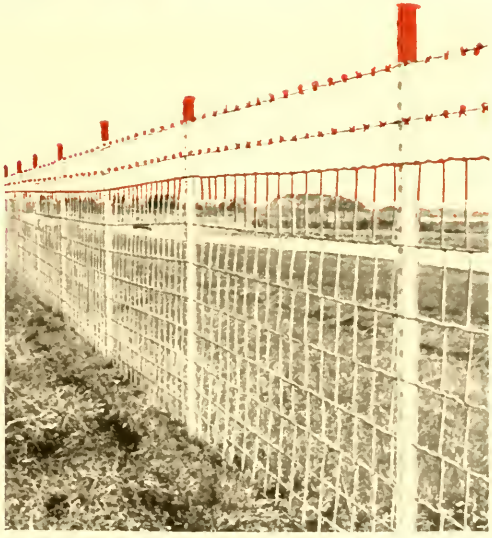


Red Brand's Galvannealed rust protection is still on the job after 6 years of field use. Ordinary zinc coating has given up.



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INTERNATIONAL® PICKUPS

This Special Committee met in Washington, D. C., March 29-31, to study the FFA and recommend changes where needed. They are identified below.

FFA Committee Meets

THE SPECIAL Study Committee on FFA will present its recommendations to the Boards of Student Officers and Directors at the July meeting. It should be remembered, however, that these are recommendations. Those approved by the Boards will then go before the National Convention.

Copies of the committee report are being made available to your state association. Here are some of the highlights:

The Study Committee went on record as recommending the name "Future Farmers of America" not be changed at this time but consideration be given to changing it in the future. The committee suggested the words "Agriculture—Production, Distribution, Processing, Service" be used in every way where they will be attractive and practical to denote the broad scope of the field of agriculture.

The group recommends the emblem and FFA colors remain the same.

On membership, it is being recommended that active membership be terminated one year from the National FFA Convention following graduation from high school with the exception of state and national officers, whose term of office might exceed that membership point by one year only.

On the subject of girls, it was felt the organization should be open to all students of vocational agriculture and all reference to "male" should be deleted from the constitution.

The committee recommends four degrees of active membership based upon achievement: (1) Green Hand, (2) Chapter FFA Degree, (3) State FFA Degree, and (4) National FFA Degree.

In the recognition of adults, it is recommended that honorary degrees not be awarded in the future but honorary membership be granted at the local, state, and national levels. The Distinguished Service Award and other appropriate recognition could be granted when merited.

Representation for national officers and the Board of Directors would be continued according to the present four regions. However, the committee feels that consideration should be given in the near future to having nine national officers, one coming from each of the new administrative regions in vocational agriculture.

The Study Committee recommends raising the national dues to 50 cents per member per year to help pay expenses for operating the national organization. This would include a subscription to *The National FUTURE FARMER* for every member.

It was further recommended the ceremonies be revised in line with the new purposes of the FFA . . . the Creed should be brought up to date but with as little change as possible . . . such phrases as "future of farming" be changed to "future of American agriculture," etc.

These, of course, are only highlights of the careful study and work the committee did with its assigned task of considering what changes, if any, are needed to keep FFA a strong youth organization for students of vocational agriculture.

State associations, in turn, will make recommendations to their regional representatives serving on the Board of Directors. Final recommendations will then come from Future Farmer delegates at the National Convention.

Committee Members (from left): **Walter Bameli,** past president, National Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Association, Michigan; **E. M. Norris,** NFA executive secretary, Texas; **Kenneth Kennedy,** national FFA president, Kentucky; **Ralph Bender,** chairman, Agricultural Education, Ohio; **Nels Ackersan,** past national FFA president, Indiana; **T. L. Faulkner,** state advisor, Alabama (chairman); **Phillip Alampi,** secretary of agriculture, New Jersey; **A. G. Bullard,** state advisor, North Carolina; **Neal Andrew,** state advisor, New Hampshire; and **Elvin Downs,** state advisor, Utah.

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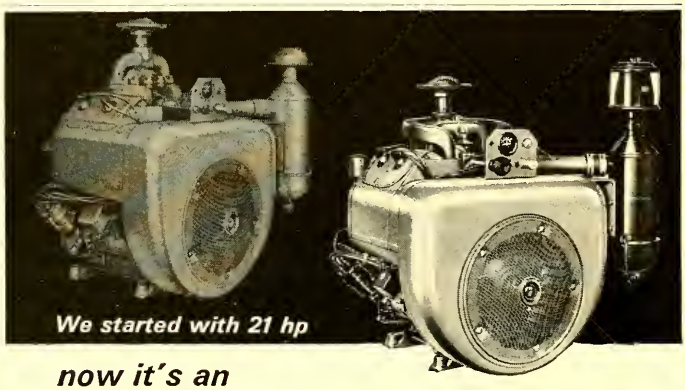

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76—Farming for the Future—Explains the scope of agriculture and its role in our national economy. Typical chapters included in this colorfully illustrated 16-page book are New Models in Crops, Animals by Numbers, and 23 Million Jobs. Book should give you an understanding of the need for education in agriculture or in any of the many industries that serve it. (Massey-Ferguson, Inc.)

77—How to Be a Crack Shot—Amply illustrated, it describes the fundamentals of proper gun handling, how to build indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, hunting small game and pests, the elements of safety, and proper care of sporting firearms. Ideal for every young farmer. (Remington Arms Co.)

78—Selection and Use of a Telescopic Sight—An excellent companion piece to the above booklet. This offering can help you select the right sight for your gun. Included along with sighting-in information are a trajectory chart and a detailed list of mounts and bases to fit 'most all guns. (W. R. Weaver Co.)

79—How to Erect Farm Fence—Every phase of the farm fencing chore is covered in this 24-page helpful booklet. Specific subjects include removing the old fence, erecting lasting corner and end assemblies, setting and stretching the fence, and erecting the contour fence. Other valuable pointers include 15 safety practices. (Republic Steel)

80—Tractor Safety—This pocket-sized booklet contains 26 pages of illustrated safety principles and is published in cooperation with the National Safety Council. A handy weapon for chapter members to use in the fight against tractor accidents, now estimated to cause 20 deaths per 100,000 farm vehicles. (American Oil Co.)

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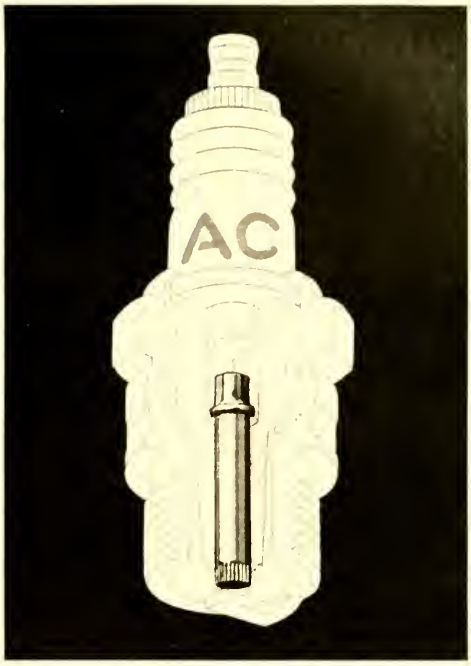

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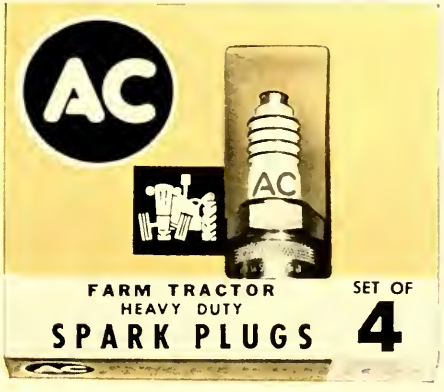

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AC SPARK PLUG THE ELECTRONICS DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Chapter members prepared 82 radio programs for local Station WDKN. The safety message was also carried in Nashville and on TV.

By
Leu Richardson

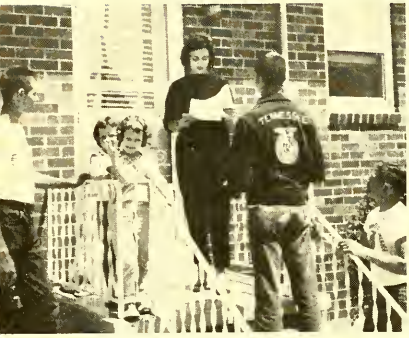
Safety Campaign Gets Results

AT A REGULAR meeting on April 8, 1963, members of the Dickson, Tennessee, Chapter worried over the high rate of accidents in the county that had claimed the lives of two of its members. "Mr. President," Gerald Bowker spoke up, "I move we continue our safety campaign during 1963-64." The motion carried and the president appointed Bowker chairman of a 21-man committee, which led the chapter to the FFA Foundation's highest award for farm safety.

The committee considered community needs and set down the following objectives:

1. To recognize hazards and take needed corrective measures and/or suggest ways to live with them safely.
2. To reduce accidents and injuries in the home by correct application and promotion of safety practices.
3. To make our families safety-conscious.
4. To learn how safety is related to basic objectives of the FFA and the chapter program of work.
5. To become better citizens by cooperating in a service of safety to others.

With these objectives in mind, the committee determined the areas of



FFA'ers surveyed 658 homes for hazards in cooperation with health agents.

In cooperation with the Highway Patrol, members placed safety stickers.

This float, "Be Safe on the Holiday Hunt," was built by members for Christmas Parade. The float placed third and was seen by about 6,000 who watched parade.

safety needing greatest emphasis. A chapter count indicated members had 73 tractors on their farms and most of the Dickson County farmers had one or more tractors. In addition, the chapter owns and operates a 50-acre demonstration farm along with the necessary equipment, including a tractor, to till the land. It was only logical they make "Farm Tractor and Machinery Safety" an area of major emphasis. A survey made by the chapter in 1961 had uncovered 2,671 hazards in 562 homes, so "Farm and Building Safety" was placed second in importance. "Farm Shop Fire Prevention" was also emphasized.

During the year members checked their tractors regularly for safe operation, including cleaning dirt, trash, and grease from the operator's platform, pedals, steps, and steering wheel. Members installed 21 lights on tractors and repaired or adjusted 29 additional lights. Some 35 members found it necessary to adjust tractor wheels for sloping land. All members kept PTO shields in place, stopped tractor engines during adjustments, and lubricated their machinery regularly. Farm equipment (63 pieces in all) was found in feedlots and moved to proper storage areas. Sharp edges were removed from 223 pieces of machinery. Vo-ag teacher Harold Lineberry added impact to the campaign by devoting 26 hours of classroom study to areas of farm machinery safety.

Many news articles on farm safety were prepared by the Future Farmers and published in local newspapers. The campaign included 84 radio programs on safety topics over Station WDKN in their city and Station WSM in Nashville. Exhibits featuring farm pond safety, fire prevention, insect control, farm fall-out, and first aid were prepared for display at local business places in the community.

Dickson members conducted a safety hazard survey in which 269 farms and 658 homes were inspected and more than 7,000 hazards were tagged. Surveys and reports were submitted to the Dickson County Health Department. A follow-up survey showed over 3,500 of these hazards had been corrected.

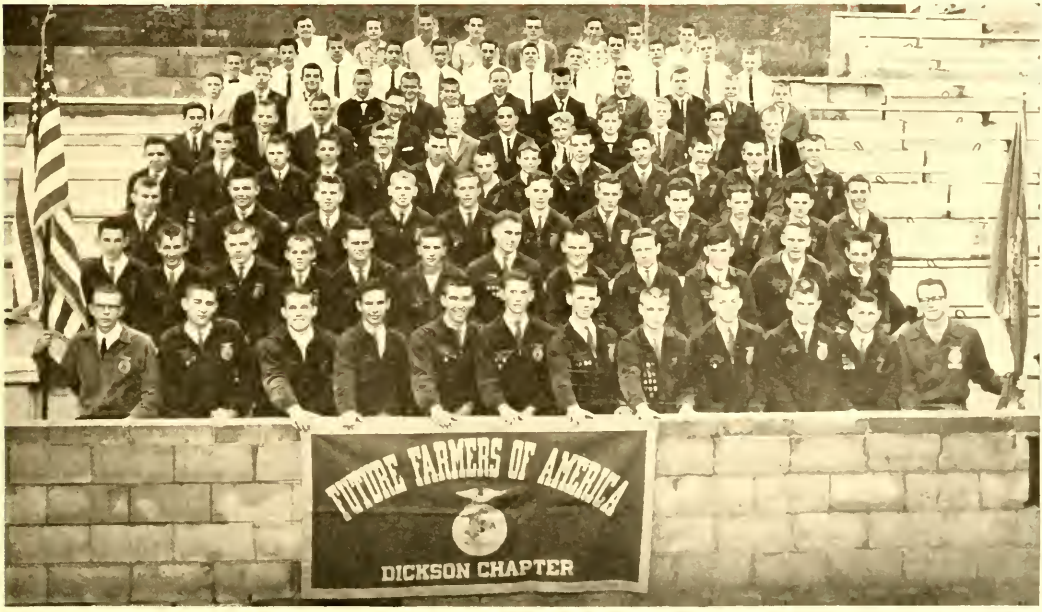
In reaching the major objectives, members secured the help and cooperation of other school and community organizations. By year's end, 18 clubs and civic groups joined the chapter safety campaign. Eight safety demonstrations were presented before service clubs and community organizations. In cooperation with the local State Highway Patrol, about 2,000 people were contacted and presented with safety stickers for their cars.

Chapter president Danny Donegan says, "Our safety program was inaugurated back in 1961, and has been continuous since that time. We plan to continue in the future, and it is hoped Dickson County will become one of the safest counties in the country. It is also hoped our effort will inspire other chapters and communities to undertake programs of their own."

What has been the effect on the local community? Reports from county farm wives (who should know) say the program has had a tremendous effect on their tractor-driving husbands. Many farmers have requested safety information, and community groups are eager for FFA speakers and safety programs. But the chapter's efforts can best be judged by this news item: "Fewer accidents have occurred in the community than in any previous year."

Dickson FFA Chapter conducted a broad safety program to combat accidents. The campaign won not only results but the National Foundation safety award.

Individual contribution was vital, but the successful safety campaign was a joint effort by the 93 active Future Farmers.



Everything In Place

Myron Schmidt has built everything from a show box to a farm shop in becoming star mechanic.

Myron designed and constructed this handy bolt rack with removable shelves.

This stock rack with a roll-up gate placed second at Kansas State Fair.

"A PLACE for everything and everything in place" is the motto of Myron Schmidt, Kansas Future Farmer who holds the national Farm Mechanics title.

Skill in farm mechanics and the habit of "keeping things in their place" have led him into a full partnership on a 590-acre dairy farm. Myron farms with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed D. Schmidt, 2½ miles east of Goessel, Kansas.

"My interest in farm mechanics really started in 1957 when I bought a registered Ayrshire heifer from my dad with money I had earned doing chores," Myron explained. "The next year I constructed a show box out of wood. I have always enjoyed working in our shop, and by the time I reached high school, I could do many of our own repair jobs as well as build woodwork articles. I also liked to work with electricity."

In vocational agriculture Myron learned to use the welder and other shop tools and spent many hours in the vo-ag shop. All of his shop projects are built to save time and labor and to cut farming costs. He built carriers for their spring-tooth harrow and for the drag harrow, enabling the hydraulic lift of the tractor to raise these tools for moving between fields.

"They have been real labor-saving devices," comments his father.

Myron also constructed a welded steel stock rack with an overhead roll-up gate for their pickup truck, built a steel welding table for use in the farm shop, and constructed a portable adjusting loading chute. He also helped build and install a barn cleaner and an automatic feeder that attaches to the silo.

One of his major accomplishments was the development of a 40- by 80-foot home farm shop. "One corner of our machine shed was used for a shop," Myron says. "A concrete slab had been poured, and a small workbench was built a number of years ago. There were no drawers, shelves, or places to hang tools. My father readily agreed to the plans I offered.

"First, I enclosed the shop with plywood walls and a ceiling. Two sliding doors were put on one side so large equipment could be brought into the shop. One 8- by 8-foot wall is made into a bolt rack with a 45-degree angle front so things can be reached more easily. Bottoms of the bolt rack are removable for easy cleaning. Another wall is used for tools with tool patterns silhouetting the hanging tools. A workbench with drawers and shelves was added."

A few of the items included in the shop are an arc welder, acetylene welder, a grinder, and a power saw. Machinery is overhauled in the winter during the slack season. In all, he has reconditioned or modified the mower, rake, tractor, combine, plow, and blower in the new shop.

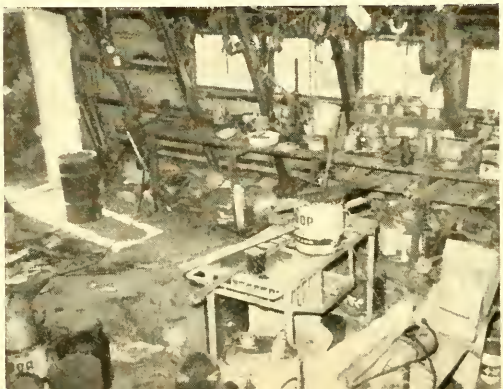
Myron's farm mechanics projects have won prizes at fairs and shows, and he has also been an individual winner in farm mechanics judging contests. In the FFA, he served one year as treasurer and is currently Goessel FFA president. His vocational agriculture instructor and FFA advisor is Mr. Nelson Galle.

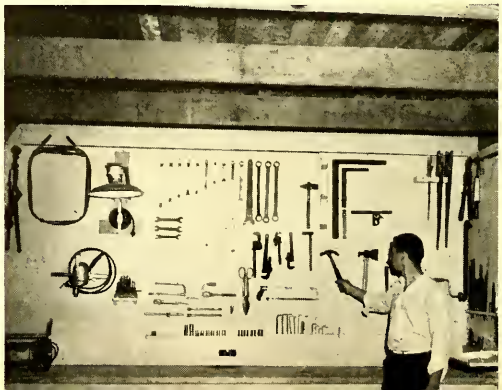
What about the future? "When I graduate, I will go to Kansas State University, major in agriculture, and then return to the dairy farm," Myron says. "With my farm mechanics training I will be able to cut expenses by doing my own repair work."

BEFORE

Myron's new farm shop has a place for everything, and with everything in place there is quite a change. Now needed tools are easily found.

AFTER





The chapter's ten standing committees meet regularly. Each committee and its members have an important role.

Records on committee action are kept for future reference. The files have FFA committee reports going back to 1933.

An Action Role For Every Member

By

Paul Weller

Marshall Chapter plan develops leaders to get things done.

FUTURE FARMERS at Marshall, Missouri, use a plan for chapter operation that provides leadership training for every member. It has netted them a Regional Star Farmer, 13 American Farmers, 14 state officers, and no less than 65 State Farmers.

"Member cooperation!" Advisor Bill Rose calls it. But the real reason is "every member on a chapter committee." This technique gives each member an active part in the chapter operation and keeps interest high even after graduation.

This summer the Marshall Chapter will have six meetings—one every two weeks—to which all incoming Green Hands will be invited. "New members get an idea of how an FFA chapter operates even before school starts," Rose says. To cement working relationships before school starts in September, an annual "Watermelon Bust" is held through committee planning. New members bring their parents to meet older members and learn what is expected of them in FFA.

At the beginning of the school year, Marshall Chapter's president appoints a chairman for each of the ten standing committees from experienced junior and senior members. Appointments are based partly on personal preference and partly on experience, but unless a member's preference is otherwise, he will become chairman of the committee to which he was assigned as a Green Hand. Seniors who have already served as chairmen remain as member-advisors to the new committees.

Automatically the ten committee chairmen become members of the chapter executive committee along with the six regular chapter officers.

The first few weeks of school are busy with meetings as each committee goes over its assigned duties, solves problems, and begins work on the chapter budget and program of work. By October 15, the completed program of work is submitted to Advisor Rose for finalizing. Afterwards, every member receives a copy for reference during the school year.

"Committees meet in the morning before school," Advisor Rose explains. "By school time the business is either completed or another session planned." After the important planning sessions of September and October, committees meet on a monthly basis unless more frequent sessions are necessary. Advisor Rose is present only if requested by committee members.

No committee business is transacted without informing the advisor and chapter. A standard form listing the committee, members, and the date of meeting is filled out and submitted to Mr. Rose. In addition, each report is read before the regular meeting.

A recording secretary fills in such important data on the form as: What was the meeting for? What was done? Who is to do it? Procedure.

"One of the strong points of this system," last year's reporter, Ron Kreisel, says, "is the chapter's filing system."

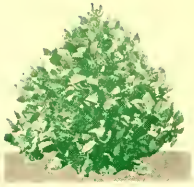
"This setup gives officers and committee chairmen motivation and an idea of what was done in the past," Advisor Rose added. "If future procedures are not clear, members need only to check our files to see what was done in previous years." He pointed out another file holding chapter scrapbooks dating back to 1930. "Lots of motivation in here for new members," he added.

"Key Future Farmers return to inspire new members," Ray McClure, former advisor and now school guidance counselor, said. "Not long ago, State Vice President Nelson Davis, a former Marshall Future Farmer, dropped by to talk to Green Hands on leadership. Many local FFA graduates now farming in the community come in during the day to share in committee and chapter work."

Since each member is completely familiar with his chapter duties, more is accomplished during the school year. One example is the ten-minute radio program that Larry Baker and his committee sponsored last year over Station KMMO. They told the Marshall community of the FFA's work, special FFA activities during the preceding week, plus chapter news and special announcements.

Another committee function is an annual "Parents' Night" when members' parents are invited to a September FFA meeting to see Green Hands and Chapter Farmers initiated. Still another is a "Barn Warming" where parents and FFA members decorate the vo-ag shop with corn and bales of straw for an annual square dance.

There's no doubt as to the effectiveness of Marshall Chapter's committee system. Results of it are mirrored in the willing cooperation of members and past achievements found in chapter files.



$\frac{TrNA}{TIBA} \times B9 =$ PLANTS BY FORMULA

IS IT POSSIBLE to redesign an apple tree and other plants as easily as you might plan a new home? It depends, of course, upon scientists' understanding the building blocks of life. It may be quite possible, as one scientist recently predicted, to develop and grow a "meat beet"—a plant which will produce delicious filet mignon as efficiently as the present sugar beet produces sugar.

Instead of brick, mortar, and lumber, scientists use plants, soil, and nutrients. They manipulate these life-building materials with growth-regulating chemicals.

Discoveries are being made with bewildering frequency. One of the most dramatic areas is in the field of nucleic acids. They control the entire behavior of the cell, including its reproduction.

While we were preparing this *National FUTURE FARMER* report, another major breakthrough was announced. Scientists have known that 20 amino acids in various combinations make up protein. They also knew these acids are selected and transported to the protein-building site within the cell by what they call tRNA ("Transfer" ribonucleic acids). Once at the protein-building sites, the tRNA align with each other (and other nucleic acids), and this alignment determines what protein will be built. What is not known is how this protein construction is accomplished.

Then came the announcement—a first step toward . . . ? A team of USDA and Cornell University biochemists working at Ithaca, New York, discovered the structure of a tRNA which transfers the amino acid alanine to the site of protein synthesis. The importance of this is scientists may learn *ways to alter* genetic characteristics of living organisms. Of equal significance is the fact they may now discover the role of nucleic acids in cancer growth and virus-disease transmission.

Another new discovery could lead to "on command" harvest of crops and thus prevent seasonal shortages and periods of oversupply. According to Dr. Harry A. Borthwick, an Agricultural Research Service plant physiologist, previous research proved the plant growth-regulating substance is a protein molecule called phytochrome, and this molecule's pigment (chromophore) is the "switch" that can start and stop many plant growth processes.

ARS scientists have now separated the pigment from the rest of the molecule and structurally identified the chromophore.

By applying chemicals according to specification, scientists have been able to control size, flowering, and shape of a great many ornamental plants.

Some chemicals are already showing promise for use by commercial farmers. Keep in mind that they are in the experimental stage and will need further testing and then clearance by the Food and Drug Administration. Since these chemicals may transform tomorrow's agriculture, a few are illustrated here.

Dr. G. E. Richards, IMC agronomist, explains the effects of growth regulators to National President Ken Kennedy.

THE GROWTH REGULATOR B-9: This growth-regulating chemical shows promise for use on many crops and has been used to literally redesign that apple tree. Called B-9 for short, its "jawbreaker" name is N-dimethyl-amino succinamic acid.

B-9 controls the size of apple, pear, peach, cherry, and various shade trees. Yet these trees will not be a new variety or hybrid. They will be produced by spraying long-established common strains. Because of their smaller size, more treated plants can be grown per acre.

Other possible uses and advantages are as follows: The chemical increases the leaf-to-stem ratio of treated plants. This potentially improves the nutritional values of forage crops like alfalfa and increases the yield of leaf crops.

B-9 could be used to control excessive vigor late in the season, when high fertility levels have been used in order to obtain very rapid vegetative growth. This allows for maximum vegetative growth while maintaining high-quality fruits and vegetables.

The chemical also alleviates the problems of transplant shock and death. It also induces drought, heat, and frost resistance.

THE GROWTH REGULATOR TIBA: What will appear to be a new kind of soybean has been planted this year at several state experiment stations in the United States and Canada. But this soybean plant will look like no other soybean. It will be smaller than others and Christmas-tree shaped. Its leaves will be smaller, of a new shape and shade. The bean yield may be as much as 20 percent more than usual, a cash improvement.

What has made the difference? The plant was sprayed with TIBA (Triiodohenzoic acid) when it started to flower. To work this wonder on an acre requires only one ounce.

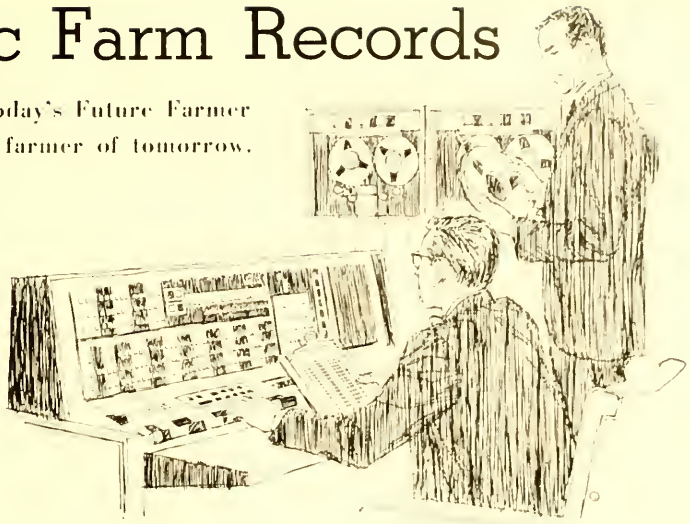
The effect of TIBA in improving yields in soybeans was discovered by Professor Irvin C. Anderson of Iowa State University. TIBA appears to be most effective when used in conjunction with a top-quality management program of high fertility, a closer row spacing, and a weed-free environment.

OTHER CHEMICALS: Two other chemicals are being tested as growth retardants. Most of the work with these compounds has been done on ornamental plants.

They are CCC (Cycocel), which has been found to be a growth retardant for wheat, and the compound phosfon. As research progresses, you will probably hear more about these compounds.

Electronic Farm Records

A progress report. Today's Future Farmer may be the computer farmer of tomorrow.



CLICK . . . click . . . click. In the second it took you to read those three words, a computer could have read six novels. Now the computer is being harnessed to help make farm decisions. The results will mean less work and more profit for the farmer of tomorrow.

You can use this tool with assurance and with many of the same advantages you now expect from modern farm machinery. "Wait a minute," you say, "doesn't a computer cost a lot of money, and it already takes a big investment to get started in farming?" That's true, but a pattern is developing across the nation that will make computer farming easier and at a cost you can afford. Various organizations, associations, and commercial companies are now providing "mail-in" electronic farm record systems. This handing together to use a computer is described by names like ELFAC (Electronic Farm Accounts), linear programming, and programmed farming.

What decisions can a computer help you make? We consulted Rollin Atkins, a young dairy farmer whose 23-cow herd average has jumped some 4,723 pounds of milk and 172 pounds of fat in the four years he's been using the ELFAC record system. Rollin is a former member of the Vergennes, Vermont, FFA Chapter and is now active in the Vergennes Young Farmer program. Rollin's theory is "to become better before becoming bigger," and ELFAC is helping him meet this objective. Here are examples from his operation:

1. *ELFAC helps determine his rate of expansion.* This is accomplished by using his ELFAC records in conjunction with his other records. After studying the comparison, he felt that it was safe and profitable to remodel his barn, add comfort stalls, build a calf barn with individual box stalls, and add a hay dryer. He made these needed additions.

2. *ELFAC determined strong and weak points, and he made corrections.* Rollin used his ELFAC records by comparing his expenses and receipts against the state averages. The records also show monthly cumulative totals, allowing him to see how he did for the same month in previous years and then proceeding to pinpoint the reasons for fluctuation. One example which Rollin used was that his IBM-DHIA sheets indicated he was probably feeding too much grain, but by analyzing his ELFAC records in comparison with the DHIA records, he concluded that his returns were greater when he continued to feed at the same rate he had been feeding.

3. *ELFAC makes income tax figuring easy.* Rollin estimates that his entire return can be ready in approximately one-half hour.

Before you conclude that electronic robots are tomorrow's future farmers, here's what a computer can and cannot do. The computer does not take over the entire accounting job. You still must use a bookkeeping system, interpret the meaning of business and financial transactions, and apply this information to make changes and improvement, just as Rollin did. You can expect team help from the organization providing the computer service in carrying out the accounting function. ELFAC offers several optional business analyses. Examples are Annual Business Analysis; Periodic Financial Analysis; and quarterly dairy, poultry, and potato analyses.

The computer does assist in the bookkeeping function. It records, summarizes, and presents the financial transactions so that they are available for review and use by the farmer.

OTHER WAYS THE COMPUTER WILL HELP THE FARMER

Computer analysis is already being used to better man's use of the soil and improve his cattle.

At National Cash Register's Denver data processing center, an NCR 315 computer system is employed by Performance Registry International (PRI) to develop detailed hereditary records. The computer analyzes 14 hereditary traits which can be controlled by selective breeding for each animal and prepares permanent breeding records for the year for each herd studied.

With the computer analysis, producers are able to cull out low-performing cattle and select superior specimens for herd replacements. Breeders report that use of the system has resulted in up to 200 pounds difference in calves at weaning time and has increased the number of calves in a herd by 10 percent. Cattle producers are realizing as much as $500 extra per animal when they can show a computer daily gain record as proof of performance, PRI officials said.

Computerized soil building is also a reality for growers in ten eastern and midwestern states. The H. J. Heinz Company contract growers are receiving individual recommendations on scientific soil fertilization by means of an RCA 301 computer. Standard soil test results are the starting point for the new program. For the grower's particular field, information from the analysis is fed into the computer along with other input data, such as fertilization history, crop rotation practices, and desired crop goals. The results coming from the computer tell the amount of nutrients the soil needs to produce the particular crop.

A computer program may already be in operation in your area. A field trip or chapter meeting could be planned to learn about the local service and the costs involved.

How To Select An Electric Grinder

By Melvin Long

Every farm shop needs a grinder. These tips will help you select it.

NO MATTER how limited your shop may be, an electric grinder is one of the most useful machines you can have. It is also one of the lowest priced items of shop equipment, but to get the most service for the least investment, you should consider several things.

There are two general types: self-contained, with the wheels on each end of the motor shaft; and belt-driven, which uses a separate motor.

If you will need to move the grinder frequently from one location to another, the self-contained type is better. However, if a permanent-type of installation is not objectionable, the belt-driven type has advantages. Grinding large, awkward-shaped items is easier on the belt type.

Motors. The electric motor can be either a sleeve-bushing or a ball-bearing type. The sleeve-bushing motor is less expensive, but it needs oiling more often and does not run as smoothly. The bushings also need replacement more frequently.

The ball-bearing motor is higher in first cost but seldom requires lubrication. It runs more smoothly and has a longer life.

You should have a one-fourth to one-third horsepower motor for average usage. Shaft speed of 1,750 rpm is satisfactory for a belt-drive arrangement. However, some self-contained units have a speed of about 3,500 rpm.

The inexpensive, split-phase motor is satisfactory, since the motor is not required to start under load. For sake of safety and convenience, you will need an on-off switch.

It is possible for a wheel to fly apart at high speed, so your grinder should have guards that enclose the wheels three-fourths of the way around. The guards also prevent damage to the wheels.

Grinding wheel selection. Every grinding wheel has five distinguishing features. They are abrasive, grain, grade, structure, and bond. All five factors should be considered in selecting the best wheel for your requirements.

Abrasive. In general you need consider only aluminum oxide or silicon carbide. The aluminum oxide is best for high-strength materials, such as steel, malleable iron, or wrought iron. Silicon carbide is preferred for such materials as cast iron, brass, aluminum, and copper. For all-around use, either type of abrasive will do a reasonably satisfactory job.

Grain. Size is designated by the number of grains per inch. Grain size can vary from 8-10 (very coarse) to 500-600 (flour sizes). A No. 60 grain size (medium) is a good compromise for all-around use.

Grade. This describes the bond as being hard, medium, or soft. For average work, select a medium hard grade. It will wear well and at the same time retain a sharp edge. The desired goal is a bond that breaks down at the same speed at which the abrasive grit becomes dull. This avoids wheel "loading" or glazing.

Structure. The nature of the material to be ground is the determining factor here. For soft materials, a wheel with the abrasive grains widely spaced is preferable. A wheel with closely spaced abrasive grains is best for hard brittle material. The widely spaced grains produce a coarse finish; closely spaced grains produce a smooth finish.

Bond. Vitrified wheels are the usual choice here. Special applications, such as cut-off wheels, require bonds of resin, shellac, or rubber.

Wheel speed. The strength of the bond determines how much centrifugal force the wheel can withstand. Too high a speed will result in the wheel "flying to pieces."

Before buying a wheel, check to determine the speed at which it can be operated. Then, knowing the motor speed, use the proper pulley sizes to keep the wheel speed within safe limits.

A grinder develops a lot of heat at the grinding surface. Unless you are very careful to keep the surface cool, it will produce enough heat to "draw the temper" from the edge of the piece being ground. The best way of preventing overheating is to have a tub or bucket of water on hand and dip the part into the water frequently.

Always wear a pair of safety glasses or a face shield when using the grinder. Although they may sometimes seem to be a nuisance, they're good insurance against injury from flying sparks or pieces of metal.

One more accessory that you should have is a grinding wheel dresser. Any wheel will eventually become out-of-round and have ridges around it. The dressing wheel is held against the rotating grinding wheel and cuts it down to a smooth, round shape again.

In the case of special shape wheels, such as the sickle-knife grinder wheel, it's especially important that you have a dressing wheel to keep the stone dressed to the correct shape. Otherwise, you can't possibly do a proper job of grinding with the wheel.

Pride In His Land

Robert Hendershot uses each acre according to its capability. The plan has increased his yields by ten bushels.

To make the most profitable use of their farm woodlands, Bob has planted 1,500 red and white pine trees. He will use tree money to pay college expenses.

"PRIDE IN the home farmstead is a family tradition," says Robert Hendershot of Baltimore, Ohio. This pride and a "long line" of conservation improvements during four years of FFA earned Bob the National Foundation award in Soil and Water Management.

The farming operation has been growing and improving since his great grandfather settled on the original 88 acres back in the 1850's. "My start in farming began with one registered Holstein calf when I was nine years old. This heifer's progeny started my vo-ag program and interest in improving the farm," Bob says.

With the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service and John Ricketts, his agriculture teacher, Robert planned a complete field layout and crop rotation system for the home farm. A balanced dairy feed production program was obtained by a soil building rotation program. The five-year program includes three years of high-quality hay and pasture legume, one year of corn, and another year of small grains. Thus each acre is used according to its capability, and the land is also improved.

Following this practical land-use plan, Bob has noted these yield increases: an extra two tons of hay per acre and ten extra bushels of corn and wheat per acre.

He has a regular plan for soil testing and applying fertilizer and limestone according to recommendations based on tests. Included in his conservation work have been the establishment of ten sod waterways seeded to fescue and bluegrass and the establishment of one-fourth mile of multiflora rose hedge around wooded areas. He also helped set 15,000 rods of field drainage tile.

Under the new plan the Hendershots follow recommended practices to make the most profitable use of their farm woodlands. In the past four years Bob has planted 1,500 red and white pine trees and some 200 different softwood trees. "We used to pasture the woodlands, but since little was gained from this, I built a fence around the woodlands to keep livestock from damaging the trees. Also I maintain a 20-foot fire lane," he says.

"I especially like to hunt, fish, and trap, so I have been interested in practices that conserve and promote wildlife." Bob told us. He has helped lay out and construct two ponds. Both are fenced and equipped with water tanks to permit cattle to drink without disturbing the ponds. The ponds have been stocked with fish, and Robert carries out a regular program of fertilization and control of plant growth. "The rose fence provides cover for wildlife, and I provide wildlife feeders during severe weather and allow grain to stand in the corners of the field," he explained. The result has been improved hunting, and the ponds provide an opportunity to fish and to trap fur-bearing animals.

The reason for the family's farm pride became obvious in an interview at Ohio State University, where Bob is continuing his agriculture studies. They have a tradition of applying the latest scientific methods, and Bob Hendershot is contributing his share.

He has a one-third partnership with his father in the 230-acre dairy farm. An additional 56 acres is rented. Asked about the future, Bob said, "We are trying to buy that 56 acres. . . . Yes, I'll return to the farm."

Bob has helped to set 15,000 rods of field drainage tile. He established sod waterways to prevent washouts, and he guards against animal infestation.

FFA

An FFA camping program begins by "raising the stars and bars" during daily flag ceremony. Most camps report that patriotism training is included on camping agenda.

By
Len Richardson
and
Coleman Harris

FFA camping is a combination of fun and learning. This spirit in the "out-of-doors" makes learning an adventure for 16,000 FFA members in 22 states.

At least four states—Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia—have co-educational camp programs. Most of the joint camps are with the Future Homemakers.

Camping programs devote from three to ten hours daily to leadership training. Typical activities are panel discussions on leadership and chapter programs of work.

Several state associations take advantage of forestry camps. Outdoor classes on forestry management are combined with fun-packed events like swimming and fishing.

Summer Camps

ARE YOU going to summer camp?" More than 16,000 Future Farmers will answer "yes" as the 1965 camping season gets under way next month.

Even before there was an FFA, students of vocational agriculture and their teachers started taking summer camping trips.

They realized these trips went a long way toward creating the unique student-advisor relationship which is so important in the FFA. Later, as the aims and purposes of the Future Farmers of America were further developed, educational tours, field trips, and summer camping trips became popular with chapters everywhere. They still are.

Camping trips, especially, provide an ideal opportunity for combining recreation and fellowship with worthwhile learning experiences.

Naturally, it wasn't long before state associations became interested in organized camping programs. Today 22 states have their own summer camps or cooperate in making camping programs available to members.

TYPES OF CAMPS: The state FFA associations report three ways their camping programs have developed: (1) lease and use facilities already available, (2) participate in state forestry camps, and (3) purchase a camp by raising the needed funds.

The Michigan Association has a successful program that makes use of other organization's camps. The state's ten FFA regions conduct leadership training conferences at camps owned by various organizations, such as the State Conservation Training School Camp, Michigan Education Camp, and 4-H Club Camp. At each camp six officers are elected, and they, along with their advisors, return to conduct the program the following year. This camping system has made it possible for more than 822 local chapter officers to take part in a camping activity.

Several state associations take advantage of state forestry camps, which are sponsored as a public relations project by companies and agencies interested in our forest resources. A typical forestry camp holds outdoor classes on tree identification, forestry management, fire fighting, wild life, and other related subjects for about six hours each day. The rest of the time is spent swimming, competing in athletic events, firing on the rifle range, and participating in other fun activities.

Chapter pledges and state funds have made it possible for several states to own their camping facilities. The Georgia FFA-FHA camp is an outstanding example. Over the years Georgia FFA members have raised and contributed more than $60,000 toward the total cost of this 373-acre camp near Covington, Georgia. Future Farmers have use of a memorial amphitheater, 19 cottages, an infirmary, and a dining and assembly hall. The camp also has a built-in experimental farm, as 70 purebred cattle owned by the members graze the site. The animals provide the beef needs during camping season, and members practice beef judging.

THE CAMP PROGRAM: At the Indiana state convention during a discussion of the proposed camping program, a delegate spoke out: "Mr. Chairman, I don't believe we should have a camping program if all we do is play. . . . It should be a leadership camp."

Most states agree with this, and camps are used to broaden the opportunities for members to further develop leadership ability. The Kentucky camp leadership program, for example, is divided into three periods. They include panel discussions, duties and responsibilities of chapter officers, and chapter organization and operation.

Competition is also a part of camp. Activities vary from FFA quizzes to all types of recreational competition. A highly competitive program, however, may defeat the purpose of camping, and members are often judged against a standard rather than against another camper.

Fun activities vary from camp to camp, but Future Farmers agree that recreation makes time fly. Sports programs are usually built around softball, volleyball, swimming, horseshoe tournaments, and similar sports. Other activities vary from a rodeo in Missouri to dancing at co-educational camps.

Here is a roundup of state associations reporting camps:

ALABAMA—100 attend Camp Grist, a forestry training camp in Valley Creek State Park.

ARKANSAS—1,000 attend FFA-owned Camp Couchdale, a 40-acre leadership camp.

FLORIDA—247 members meet annually at the Florida FFA Forestry Training Camp. The 160-acre camp is located in a state park.

GEORGIA—1,581 FFA'ers go to this State FFA-FHA camp during several sessions. The FFA owns 212 acres of this 373-acre camp.

INDIANA—More than 500 attend Indiana FFA Leadership Training Camp. The FFA pays rent on a per-boy, per-day basis for use of a 2,744-acre state park.

KANSAS—205 members annually attend a Kansas FFA leadership camp. The FFA rents the state 4-H club camp.

KENTUCKY—1,000 attend this FFA-owned 100-acre Kentucky Leadership Training Camp.

LOUISIANA—99.5 percent of all chapters are represented at FFA-owned Youth Education-Recreation Center. 1,000 come to the 164-acre site.

MASSACHUSETTS—FFA conducts a state officer training program at a camp site.

MICHIGAN—Eight camps are rented to conduct ten regional leadership training camps. 822 officers participate.

MINNESOTA—FFA leases 600-acre Camp Arrow Head from the State Department of Conservation. Annual attendance is 200.

MISSISSIPPI—Nearly 1,000 attend Long Beach and Grenada Camps. Participants at the Grenada Camp also visit a leased 1,430-acre FFA farm. Registered Herefords graze the farm.

MISSOURI—600 come to this 22,000-acre state park and camp leased by the FFA on the Lake of the Ozarks.

NEBRASKA—500 attend Camp Merril, an 82-acre site leased from a church organization.

NEW YORK—Chapters have contributed nearly $70,000 to Camp Oswegatchie. Annually 1,200 come to this 1,200-acre FFA-owned site.

NORTH CAROLINA—North Carolina owns two camps. White Lake Camp is located near the ocean, and on the western side of the state in the Great Smoky Mountains is Tom Browne Camp. 3,000 attend the two camps.

OHIO—1,000 Ohio Future Farmers and 94 percent of the state's chapters take part in Camp Muskingum program. The lakeside camp is leased.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Cherry Grove FFA Camp has annual attendance of 1,500. The 30-acre site is state-owned.

TENNESSEE—Started in 1928, Camp Clements was one of the first FFA camps. 400 come annually to this 45-acre site.

VIRGINIA—Nearly 1,000 attend the Virginia FFA-FHA Camp. Main attraction of this 28-acre site is the James River.

WEST VIRGINIA—FFA-FHA Cedar Lake Camp recently celebrated its tenth anniversary. More than 83,000 campers have registered since it opened. 98 percent of the chapters participate.

WISCONSIN—A site is leased for chapter use, but no camping program has been developed.

At Northwestern High Dean earned the State Farmer Degree. He showed this steer to champion honors at the Wayne County Fair.

Dean Chance

—Former Future Farmer . . . Ace Pitcher

By
Elizabeth Weimer

SPORTS writers and baseball fans alike have been amazed at the spectacular career of Cy Young Award winner, Dean Chance. The 23-year-old ace pitcher for the Los Angeles Angels is also a former Future Farmer from Wayne County, Ohio. He is the product of a farm home, a sports-minded community, and Northwestern High School, which is noted for its excellent athletic program.

No one really knows when Dean decided he wanted to make pro ball his career. He astonished his first grade teacher when she asked, "What do you want to do when you grow up?" by replying, "I'm going to play ball in the big league." His classmates scoffed at the skinny kid with the big ideas, but he ignored them and played ball at every opportunity.

Dean's mother, in referring to his early years, says, "Whoever came to visit soon found himself involved in a ball game." When no visitors were available, Dean persuaded his younger sister, Janet, to play ball with him.

The Chance family, like most families of northern Ohio, were avid Cleveland Indian fans, and Dean never missed listening to their games on the radio. He paid special attention to the recaps, then checked the sports pages the following day to read the critics' opinions of the play. To Dean Chance, baseball was a science as well as a game.

"He was well on his way when he entered high school," says Roy Bates, veteran coach and director of athletics at Northwestern. "But don't forget," Bates adds, "with all this kid's poise, determination, and superb reflexes, he had to have support and encouragement at home."

By the time Dean entered high school, he had narrowed his career choice down. He now filled in his school record blanks "CHOICE OF CAREER—PITCH IN MAJORS." Again he took a ribbing from his schoolmates. Many local boys had been on tryout contracts with the Indians, but no one had been able to make the grade.

Because of his interest in farming, Dean enrolled in vocational agriculture. From his first heifer and her offspring, he built up a herd of seven registered Holstein cattle. He served as

Gene Autry, left, co-owner of the Angels, compared Chance to Dizzy Dean during a home town "Dean Chance Appreciation Banquet." On his lap is son Bret.

Dean proves he hasn't lost his touch by winning the West Coast cow milking contest at the Angels' home stadium.

secretary of the local FFA chapter and earned the State Farmer Degree in his senior year.

Sports-minded Chance played both basketball and baseball throughout his four years at Northwestern. The teams made enviable records in both sports. In 1958 the basketball team won the Class A championship at Columbus with big Dean playing center.

A month later, Northwestern returned to play in the baseball championship game. They were defeated in the semifinals when Chance allowed three runs and the Huskies chalked up only one. This was Chance's only defeat in varsity pitching, and it came in his junior year.

In 1959 the Huskies again went to Columbus to play for the State Championship. On May 22, Dean pitched a no-hitter, fanning nine, walking two, and shutting out the Cincinnati team. He was back on the mound on the 23rd and won the championship game by giving up two hits, striking out eight, and passing three.

The final spring of varsity ball, Chance recorded 13 victories with no losses. He fanned 148 and allowed only four runs, two of which were unearned. The total high school record set by Chance was 51 wins against a lone loss. He pitched 17 no-hitters.

While Dean compiled his high school record, baseball scouts became regular visitors at Northwestern games, and bidding for the tall right-handed pitcher was active. The Baltimore Orioles paid a signing bonus to the miracle kid, who signed his first pro contract the morning after he was graduated from high school.

Dean Chance considered signing his contract the ideal way to celebrate his eighteenth birthday. He invested his bonus money in a farm near his home where he raises beef cattle.

Shortly after signing, the Orioles sent Dean to their Bluefield, Virginia, Class D team. He went on to Clearwater, Florida, where he played winter ball in 1960-61, netting a ten-win three-loss record. His next step was with the Fox City team of Appleton, Wisconsin, where he won 12 games, lost nine.

In Appleton a sports writer introduced the promising pitcher to a tall dimpled blonde, and they dated during the summer and fall. Judy Larson became Mrs. Dean Chance on January 14, 1961.

When Gene Autry and Bob Reynolds, co-owners of the Angels' franchise, asked Casey Stengel to recommend a pitcher for their new team, Casey suggested they buy up Chance's contract. So Judy and Dean spent their honeymoon at the Angels' Palm Springs, California, training camp while Dean got in his first days of major league play.

In 1962 play with the Angels, Dean turned in such an impressive record that he received both the "Dapper Dan" and the "Rookie of the Year" awards.

A Dean Chance night was held at the Cleveland stadium in 1963 when the Angels were there for a game. Most of the farm folks who were so skeptical about his making the big leagues turned out to watch Dean score an 11-0 victory over his former idols.

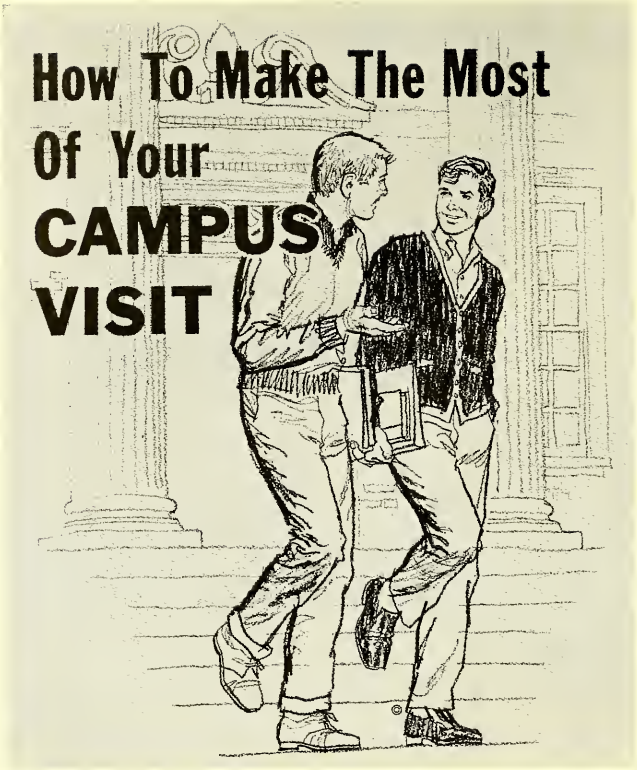
The 1964 season started slowly for Dean. He was suffering from a strep throat and had a blister on his control finger. Even with these handicaps he was asked to pitch in the All-Star game and turned in a stellar performance. From then on he wrote pitching history. Although Chance was tough against everybody, he was poison to the Yankees. He had the lowest earned-run average in the American League for '64. His 1.65 was acquired with 20 wins against nine losses, for which he pitched 278 innings, completed 15 games—among them 11 shutouts—and placed third in the number of strike outs in the league. The Angels still question his ability to run bases, however, since his batting average is only .070 and no one has seen him run.

When Dean Chance came back to his Wayne County home after winning the coveted Cy Young Award, the local people planned a recognition banquet to honor their native son. The idea snowballed and many baseball greats from past and present were there. The Northwestern "Dean Chance Appreciation Banquet" was held on January 14, 1965. Dean and Judy's fourth wedding anniversary. The 550 guests who packed the gym were served a meal prepared by the Future Homemakers.

During the evening's ceremonies many tributes were paid to the Cy Young Award winner. Gene Autry compared Dean Chance to Dizzy Dean, both in pitching ability and as a drawing card at the box office.

In his acceptance speech Chance said, "I owe a lot to my parents who encouraged me to play, to the community for the opportunities they provided, and to my coaches for their instructions. I also owe a debt to my teammates whose winning ways made my pro career possible. This is where I belong—back with my friends."

How To Make The Most Of Your CAMPUS VISIT



VISITING a college campus can be a big help in selecting the right college. The value of such a visit is in providing a first-hand impression for you and your family about people, programs, and facilities for living and learning.

Some Preliminary Steps

1. Before you start thinking about visiting any college, some "homework" is in order. The first step is to look through the collection of college reference materials at your school. And you'll certainly want to start thinking about the kind of institution that interests you: large or small, four-year or two-year, coeducational or otherwise.

2. Talk over your ideas about college with your family, teachers, and school guidance counselor.

3. Write to colleges that seem to meet your general needs, interests, and pocketbook, and request a catalog. When writing to a large university that has several schools and colleges, specify the particular college that interests you.

4. Study the catalogs and narrow your list of colleges to a half dozen. Write to your three or four top choices, and ask for an appointment to visit. Because thousands of students are touring the nation's campuses these days, requests for interviews climb. As a result, it is important to write for an appointment in advance (two or three weeks is none too early) of your visit. A helpful step is to suggest a couple of acceptable dates and times.

Just Before Your Visit

1. Reread the catalog, especially the sections on admissions requirements, tuition and scholarship data, and programs of study.

2. Look back over your high school record so you can answer questions about your academic performance in high school and your scores on standardized tests.

The Interview

The admissions interview is usually a part of the campus visit. Although the importance of an interview varies from college to college, it is fair to say the interview doesn't count as much in making admissions decisions as most applicants and their parents and counselors think.

It is doubtful your admission will turn on what takes place during an interview. So, take the interview seriously, but don't overrate it.

Tips on Your Visit

1. Allow enough time to get the "feel" of the campus.

2. Be prompt.

3. Pick up an application form, a scholarship blank if needed, and a campus map (the map is essential if the college doesn't offer an escorted tour).

4. Don't hesitate to discuss finances, including scholarship, loan, and work opportunities.

5. Do feel free to ask for some estimate of your chances for admission, but don't expect any firm commitment at this time.

Some Musts for Your Campus Tour

The college library. Even a ten-minute visit can tell you something about the size and scope of its collections, study facilities, and specialized areas, such as "listening rooms."

Academic facilities. You may have an opportunity to sit in on a class or seminar. Try to visit a typical undergraduate laboratory; if animal husbandry is your specialty, you may be interested in seeing the school farm.

Living quarters. Try to visit a typical dormitory room, dining hall, student lounge, and recreation area. If there are fraternity houses on campus, you may want to see one of these, too.

Students. It's important to get some idea of the kind of people you'll live and work with on campus. If a student guide accompanies you on your tour, feel free to ask him about any aspect of college life. He'll welcome some clues about your interests—sports, dramatics, debate, ag council, etc.

After Your Visit

1. Make notes on your reactions to the college; they will be useful later on when you're trying to decide on your choice . . . and they may suggest additional points for discussion with your ag teacher or parents.

2. If you are definitely interested in the college, follow through by filing your formal application as soon as possible. If you are not interested, don't consider your visit a waste of time; chances are you have learned a lot about the kind of college you do want and about what other colleges will expect of you.

Should your parents accompany you? This is up to you. Parents are usually interested in seeing the prospective colleges, and colleges welcome parents.

Visiting a campus can be a valuable guide for the college-bound. By doing some "homework" ahead of time—and some realistic evaluation afterward—you can make the most of this experience.

Good luck!

Condensed from information provided by the University of Rochester, New York.

STAR SELECTION

Rex Allen proudly shows some of his favorite Tony Lama boots. Preferred by star rodeo performers and celebrities, Tony Lama boots have earned the nickname, the "choice of champions." For your own selection, keep this color catalogue of these Tony Lama styles chosen by the stars.

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WAGON MASTER
Chocolate or black
Water Buffalo
foot and top

STYLE 109-X-3
THE WESTERNER
Chocolate Calf

STYLE 78-E-5
THE
FANCY FOOT
Black Calf

SLIM PICKENS Earning his first fame as a rodeo clown, bullfighter and competitor, Slim is now a movie and television star and one of the nation's most popular western celebrities.

HARRY CHARTERS A powerful six feet six and 260 pounds, this Idaho cowboy puts on a spectacular championship performance in steer wrestling or calf roping.

MEL LAMBERT An arena action expert, Mel is a top rodeo announcer whose colorful descriptions add to the thrills at many of America's biggest rodeos.

ARDITH BRUCE Last year's Girls Rodeo Association Champion, Ardith is a skilled rider who consistently wins top honors in the exciting Barrel Racing event.

DEAN OLIVER One of the world's outstanding athletes, Dean is a seven times world champion calf roper and twice All Around Champion.

E OF WESTERN STARS

BUCK OWENS Western songwriter, singer and bandleader, Buck and the Buckeroos carried home most of last year's country and western music awards.

KENNY McLEAN Former saddle bronc Champion, this Canadian cowboy hails from the country that supplies many of the top riding competitors.

BILL KORNELL World's Champion bull rider at nineteen, this wiry redhead will be a top competitor in this tough event for many years.

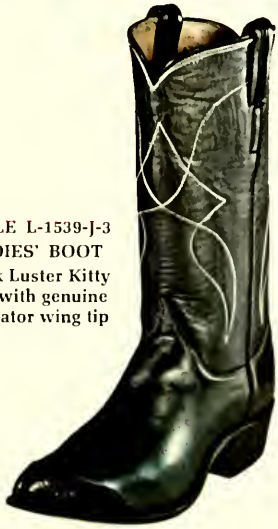
WILBUR PLAUGHER This California rancher is one of rodeo's funniest clowns and most respected steer wrestlers.

PAT KOREN Popular Pat was chosen for beauty personality and riding skill to reign as Miss Rodeo America 1965

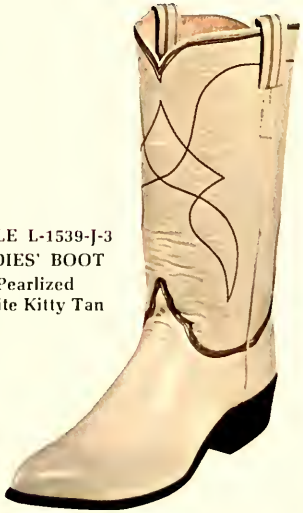
STYLE 58-X-3
THE STOCKMAN
Benedictine
Kangaroo

STYLE 020-X-3
THE PECOS
In smoke Glove
foot and top

STYLE 24-C-5
THE
RUFF 'N READY
Natural Retan
Ruffout foot and
smooth Retan top



STYLE L-1539-J-3
LADIES' BOOT
Black Luster Kitty
Tan with genuine
Alligator wing tip



STYLE L-1539-J-3
LADIES' BOOT
Pearlized
White Kitty Tan

STYLE 339-K-2
THE BULLWHIP
Black Kip
foot and top

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STYLE 504-X-2
THE SUNDANCE
Natural Beauskin foot and top

STYLE 520-T-3
THE ALGONQUIN
Genuine Sea Turtle in chocolate rolled edge moccasin styling

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Tony Lama CO., Inc.

Chamber of Commerce officials Probasco and Hubbuch hail the queens amid splendor of event's 25th anniversary.

Tri-State Queen

Gurley, Alabama, Chapter activities and pretty "Bell" win 25th event.

By Wilson Carnes

FOR 25 years, Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been the host city for a unique FFA event. Called the Tri-State FFA Queen Contest, this annual affair attracts chapters from the states of Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. This year 43 chapters participated.

The FFA queen banquet and coronation were held on March 22, with some 300 people attending. Next morning, in a front-page photo, a page inside with six-column pictures, and an editorial, the *Chattanooga Times* told residents of the area about the event.

Among those present were Future Farmers, FFA queens, advisors, and officials from business and education. The Governor of Tennessee was scheduled to be the featured speaker but was called to Washington for a White House conference. It was only the second time since the late 1940's that a Tennessee governor was absent.

The idea for this activity originated at a subdistrict FFA meeting in east Tennessee some 25 years ago and resulted from the combined efforts of a vo-ag supervisor, a farm editor, and a cooperating city newspaper. The supervisor was Louis Carpenter, a 36-year veteran of vo-ag work and still supervisor in east Tennessee. The farm editor was Mouzon Peters, now city editor of the *Chattanooga Times*, and the newspaper was the *Chattanooga Times*, which sponsored the event for 24 years. Also present at that first meeting was Glenn Card, presently advisor at Hixon, Tennessee.

The Greater Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce assumed sponsorship of the event in 1965. Though it is called a queen contest, chapters are not judged on the basis of their queens alone. Neither is the young lady judged solely on looks. Scoring is based 50 percent on the chapter's accomplishments and 50 percent on the girl's accomplishments.

As the entries are submitted, local newspapers carry pictures of the queens and information about the chapters. This has done much to focus public attention on FFA.

This year's winner was the Gurley, Alabama, FFA Chapter. Their queen, Miss Mary Louise Bell, is very active in school and community affairs. She lives on a farm, does redecorating, makes complete wardrobes of clothing for herself, is a majorette at school, and has starred in dramatic presentations, to name just a few of her accomplishments.

Some highlights of the Gurley Chapter's accomplishments for the year include seven State Farmers, two American Farmers, a State Star Farmer, a state officer, various placings in a number of chapter contests, and every member of the chapter serving on one or more committees. The chapter has provided programs for the PTA, local civic clubs, and other groups and has participated in fund drives and other community activities.

Runners-up for this year were the Meigs County Chapter, Decatur, Tennessee, and the Murray County Chapter, Chatsworth, Georgia.

What have been the benefits? Louis Carpenter summed it up simply: "It is an inspiration to chapters and centers attention of business people on the FFA."

The Tri-State queen, Mary Bell, left, and her predecessor, Mary Sue Partin.

Advisor Adcox, pointing, directs the many activities of the Gurley Chapter.

Buddy Brawley, Gurley, is a state FFA vice president and Star Farmer.

Mr. E. R. "Bud" Varney of Platte, South Dakota, keeps bees. "It's busy work," says Bud, "and the hives are spread out all over the place. My Honda Trail 90 makes scouting locations easy. Gets me places my truck can't go." Farmers, ranchers, sportsmen and beekeepers find there is no substitute for the rugged Trail 90. No wonder Honda is the largest selling trail machine in the country. For further information write: Department FR, American Honda Motor Co., Inc., 100 West Alondra Blvd., Gardena, California

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Brakes	Dual-control front, foot-control rear
Shock Absorbers	Hydraulically dampened front and rear
Tires	Rugged "knobby" type for extra traction
Frame	"Step-through" design for easy mounting
Clutch	Automatic multiplate wet type
Muffler	USDA Forest Service-approved spark arrester

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Lloyd Wiggins, left, a former Oklahoma ag teacher, heads the project.

Pakistan life is quite a change for Peace Corpsman Dick Rundell.

PAKISTAN

With the FFA-NFA Peace Corps

By
L. F. Palmer, Jr.

WHAT'S IT like to be stationed halfway around the world where the people speak four dialects, live in mud homes, and try to scratch a living from a waterlogged soil?

Russell H. Bradford of Southbury, Connecticut, who attended the University of Connecticut on an FFA scholarship, tells what he and fellow FFA-NFA Peace Corps Volunteers found when they arrived in west Pakistan early in 1964:

"The farmer here works with the same tools and methods he has used for generations. He does not know the value of fertilizer or improved seed and usually cannot afford it if he does. As a result, yields are low.

"In most places the land is left fallow following harvest and exposed to wind, rain, and snow without a cover crop for protection. This causes erosion and loss of soil nutrients. The farmer still plows with a curved stick and a pair of bullocks. All the crops are sown broadcast, and none are planted in rows.

"After sowing, he leaves the crop and returns only to harvest. Because of this he is lucky to grow enough food for four months."

Volunteers, drawing heavily on their experiences as Future Farmers of America or New Farmers of America, rolled up their sleeves and went to work.

Charles Shriver of Parkville, Missouri, who took FFA experience to Pakistan, has been successful in demonstrating effective methods of rice and corn production.

"The rice was all hand planted in rows and is almost ready to harvest," he reported. "Rice yields are high, about twice the production of wheat."

He started a corn demonstration plot because methods of planting corn are "crude" and the yields are low.

"I planted my demonstration plants in rows and tried to regulate the distance, depth, and number of plants per acre," he said. "Fortunately, the plot looks good and will be ready to harvest shortly."

Charles also supervises the poultry demonstration. He has plans for organizing a youth club, using rabbits and vegetables for the projects.

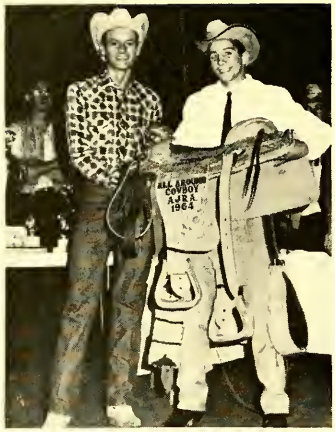
"Most of the people in Pakistan need protein, as meat is too expensive for them to buy," he said. "We should be able to raise rabbits fairly inexpensively."

There is a shortage of animals in Pakistan, so according to law cattle may not be slaughtered until they are over ten years of age. Goats and lambs

(Continued on Page 50)

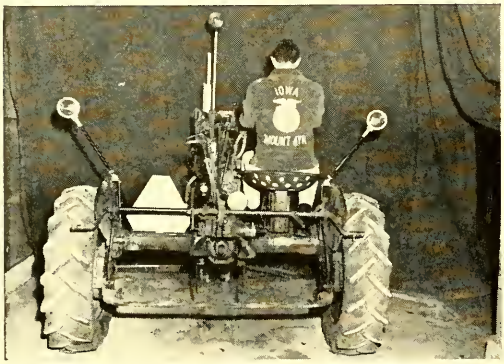
Peace Corps Volunteer Richard Rundell is trying to make corn more acceptable to Pakistan farmers. The photo on the left shows him weaving wire, which was used to build the corn crib in the right photo. He works at a Pakistan hybrid corn farm.

PHOTO Roundup



Larry Cohorn, left, had already won 13 saddles in rodeo competition before winning all-around junior cowboy honors. He is a Las Cruces, N. M., FFA'er.

Sportsmanship defeats computer as Tom Yerks, right, gives up Allen County, Indiana, corn trophy to Bob Kurtz. Computer had Bob in wrong class.



This tractor gets lots of attention on town square and at public meetings. The Mount Ayr, Iowa, Chapter equipped it with road safety features at a cost of about $25.00.

The Congressional Record praised the FFA following this meeting between New Hampshire Congressman J. C. Cleveland and North Atlantic Vice President Joe Perrigo.

Members of the Anton, Texas, Chapter of the Future Farmers of America take their membership seriously. They believe in using official merchandise. Every Anton FFA'er has his own official FFA tie and "A Future Farmer Lives Here" sign.

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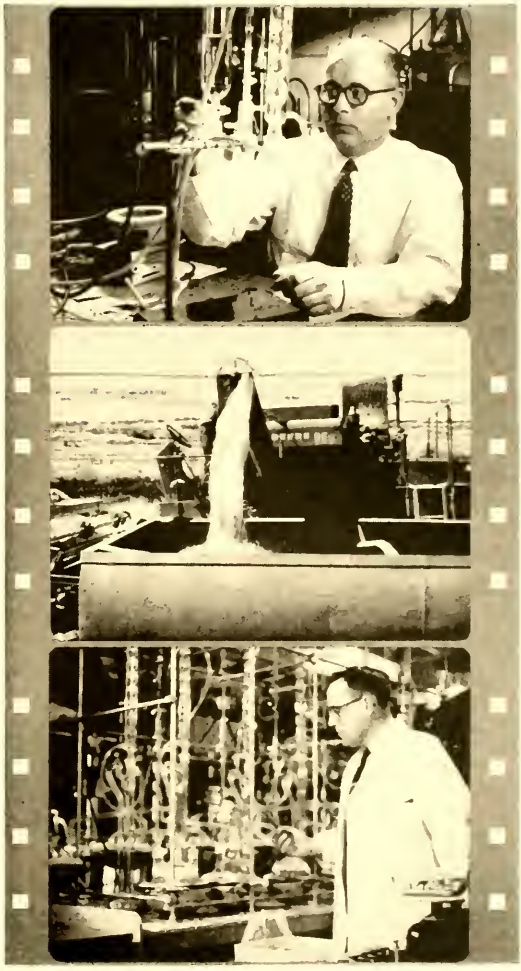

The Du Pont motion picture, "The Unseen Harvesters," is 16 millimeter, in sound and full color, with a running time of 28½ minutes. You can borrow a print for showing to your group free of charge, except for return postage. Just fill out and mail the coupon.

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They took to heart one of the primary aims and purposes of the FFA—

Establishment in Farming

By
W. R. Anderson

Walter Bassett, seated right, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance office, goes over the insurance contracts of Leonard Fuller and three of his five farmer sons.

A FARM in Clark County, South Dakota, is "home base" for Leonard Fuller and his five sons, who find they can accomplish by working together what would be difficult to do individually.

Bill Fuller, 25, the oldest of the brothers and their frequent spokesman, points out that by working together, each brother is able to farm for himself.

"We each have our own land and livestock," he points out. "Everything is separate, but by sharing machinery, we all have access to equipment we couldn't own individually," the former state FFA president and State Star Farmer adds.

All five of the Fuller brothers were graduated from Clark High School and earned State Farmer Degrees in the FFA. Three of them—Bill, Lee, and Dick—hold the American Farmer Degree.

The Fuller family farms four sections of land. The home farm consists of 1,040 acres, and the rest, some as far as 18 miles away, is rented by the sons.

There is one girl in the Fuller family, Laraine, a Clark High School junior. "She's the cheer leader for the team," commented brother Terry.

An attractive sign promoting lamb greets motorists passing the Fuller farm. "We believe in promoting what we raise," says Bill, who has about 250 registered Hampshire sheep with his brother Wayne.

Dick raises nonregistered feeder lambs, and Terry and Lee raise Poland China hogs.

"They can raise their hogs and sheep, but I like my Herefords," says their father, who has raised purebred Hereford cattle for many years.

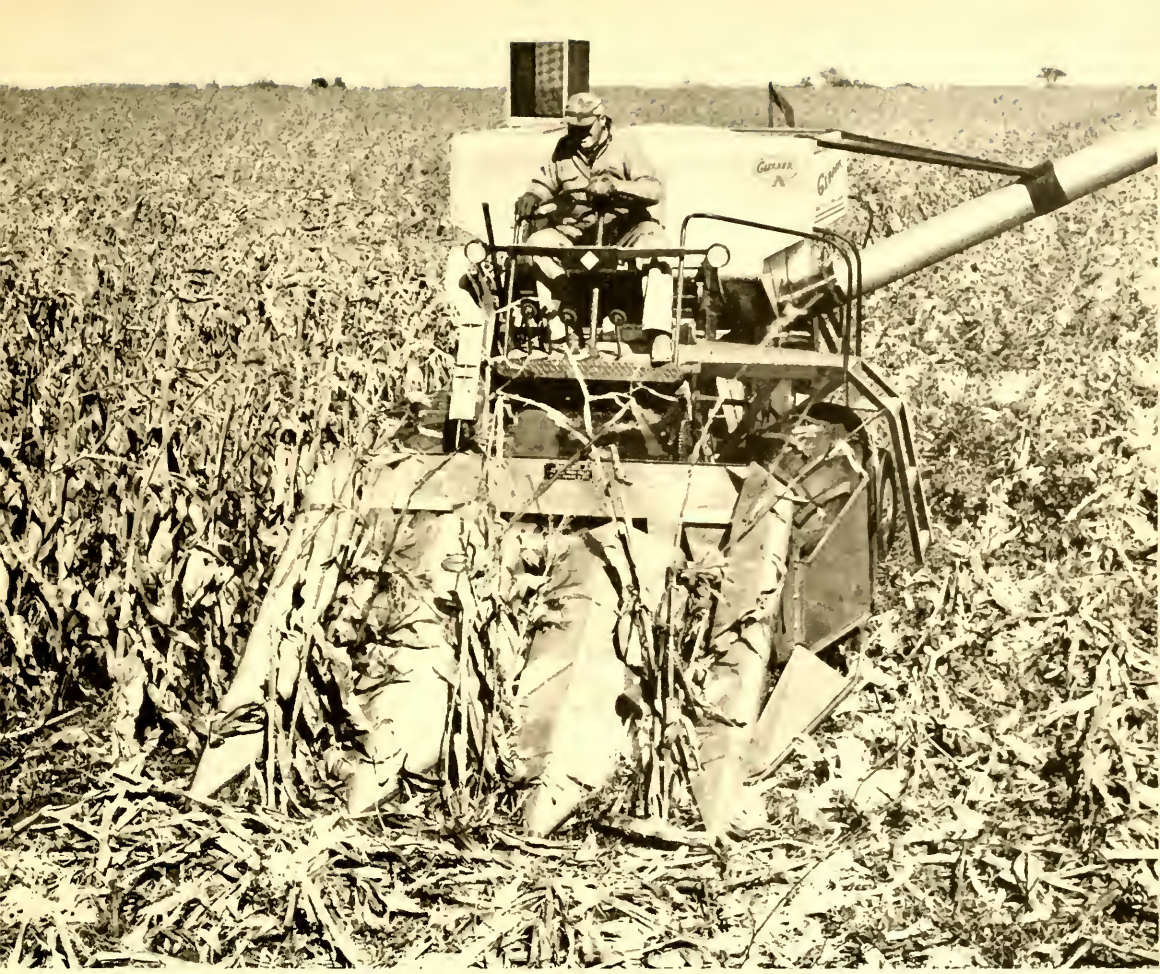
The Fullers don't believe in leaving their farming operation to chance as far as the weather is concerned. Mr. Fuller and each of his sons have Federal Crop Insurance contracts.

Believing fertilizer to be a good investment, they feel that farmers who apply sparingly also reap sparingly. Even in the dry 1964 growing season, the well-fertilized ground produced best, they pointed out.

A half section of their land is in a five-year fertilizer test being conducted in cooperation with South Dakota State University. "Fertilizer is good," says Bill, "but a farmer should have his soil tested to know the amount and type to use."

As Dad looks on, the Fuller brothers groom a registered Hampshire. A roomful of trophies verifies their skill.

Terry Fuller uses his vo-ag mechanical skill to repair one of the six family tractors. Farm machinery is pooled.



Think narrow?

Allis-Chalmers did! Sensing a new trend in corn growing, Allis-Chalmers' forward-seeing engineers have made the GLEANER first in the field with new narrow-row corn heads—4-row for the Model CII, or 3-row for the Model AII. These in addition to the regular width corn heads—another example of GLEANER leadership.

GLEANER growth in popularity is based on capacity, convenience, comfort—and low upkeep. Capacity so big it's measured in feet, not inches. Convenience in its quick adaptability to harvest almost any crop—corn, grain, beans or small seeds. Convenience with comfort in the way all controls are grouped at your right hand.

Low upkeep results from superstrength in GLEANER construction, and balancing weight in all directions to distribute the load, minimize wear, protect your investment. Looking ahead to tomorrow's farms it is clear that increasing importance will be put on ability to handle bigger harvests with less manpower. GLEANER will be there!

Look-ahead farming begins today with an Allis-Chalmers Gleaner

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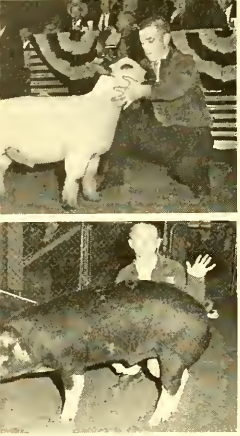
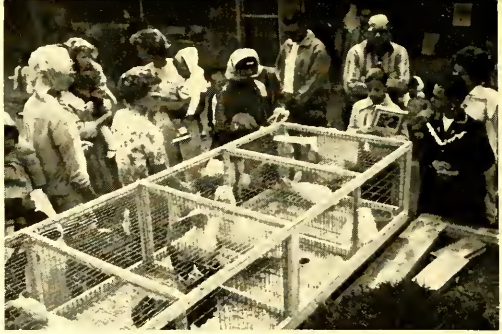


FFA sweeps junior livestock show. Pictured are Charles Thomason with champion steer, Mike Pitman with champion lamb, and Brad Elder's winning barrow.



Metropolitan youngsters see Easter Rabbit, thanks to FFA. The event is sponsored by the Liberty, Missouri, Chapter.

OKLAHOMA—FFA members dominated the state junior livestock show at Oklahoma City by exhibiting all grand champion animals and all reserve grand champion animals.

A 1,035-pound Hereford steer shown by Charles Thomason, Stillwater, was named grand champion. Reserve honors went to Bill Tune, Fort Supply, on an Angus steer.

In the barrow division Brad Elder, Elk City, had the grand champion, a 208-pound Poland China. Reserve grand was a Hampshire exhibited by B. T. Ferguson, Lindsay.

Waukomis FFA'ers accomplished a difficult trick by having both the grand champion and reserve grand lambs. Mike Pitman exhibited the grand animal, which went on to sell for the record-breaking price of $16.00 per pound. Joe Neal exhibited his Southdown to reserve honors.

One of the largest shows on record, this was the fiftieth anniversary of the Oklahoma Junior Livestock Show. About 570 steers, 1,115 barrows, and 525 lambs were entered in the four-day show attended by more than 1,700 junior exhibitors. (*Dale Cotton, Executive Secretary*)

MISSOURI—Providing entertainment for Kansas City youngsters during the Easter season has become an annual project of the Liberty FFA Chapter. The event is staged in a suburban shopping center.

Liberty FFA members furnish the animals, pens, straw, and manpower to set up and dismantle the one-day show. Normally the "Children's Zoo" is presented the second Saturday before Easter.

According to Ed O'Reilly, president of the Merchants' Association, the event is one of the biggest crowd-pullers the association conducts. "We've learned to plan for a big day when the FFA members bring their animals to the center."

Setting up is done Friday evening after school. Then early Saturday morning, the animals are put into the pens, and the "zoo" is open from 10:00 A.M. till 5:00 P.M. The pens are manned at all times to insure the safety of both animals and youngsters.

The FFA receives good publicity from the "Children's Zoo" in radio, TV, and newspapers. Vocational Agriculture Instructor Roy F. Hill and center manager, Raymond Brock, originated the idea in 1960. (*Bob Gingrich*)

A pigeon roundup corrals 585 birds and $117 for the Creston Chapter.

IOWA—Creston Chapter public service projects received a financial boost recently when members caught a total of 585 pigeons in a community night hunt. They sold the birds for $117.

"There's plenty of seed stock left," said Richard Mullin, 17, of Cromwell, who served as captain of a team which caught 136 pigeons at four farms one evening. "We were only out four hours and caught 75 at one farm," he said.

Ronnie Maggard, the chapter's president, and FFA Advisor Martin Hintz both said, "Farmers are glad to get rid of pigeons."

Complaints against pigeons stem mainly from "dirtying up hay to droppings causing rust spots on stored machinery, and on top of that they may spread disease and eat a lot of grain, too."

Some of the money will also be used to help finance a parent and son banquet.

Gene Funk awards 304-Bushel Challenge Corn trophy to Jack Courson.

MISSISSIPPI—Jackie Courson, 15-year-old FFA member from Hickory Flat, was 1964 national first place winner in the 304-Bushel Challenge Corn Production Contest. His yield on a single acre was 263.6 bushels.

To produce the outstanding corn yield, he planted one-half bushel of G-795-W hybrid seed on an acre of silt loam creek bottom land. This gave an average of one stalk each seven inches, or 25,000 stalks per acre. In 1963 this acre had produced two bales of cotton. Prior to planting, 650 pounds of 9-12-12 fertilizer was put 14 inches deep in 36-inch rows. Another 425 pounds of 9-12-12 was placed to the side and slightly below the seed at planting, and 450 pounds of ammonia nitrate was added as a side dressing at the second cultivation.

Atrazine was used as a pre-emergence treatment prior to planting. Three light cultivations were given, and the corn was irrigated one time and hand pulled. Twenty pounds of corn was shelled and moisture content determined by a local feed mill. Calculation of yield was based on 15.5 percent moisture.

Curtis Mohundro is his vo-ag teacher and FFA advisor.

THE FFA IN ACTION

Across the U. S. A., Future Farmers Are "Learning to Do: Doing To Learn: Earning To Live: and Living To Serve."

Fred L. Aldridge wins okra contest.

GEORGIA—Fred L. Aldridge, a member of the Cairo Chapter, grew almost five times more okra than the state average and was named a southern regional award winner in the National Junior Horticulture Association's production and marketing contest.

Fred, along with other Cairo Future Farmers, had special grower contracts with the local Joseph Campbell Company. He entered his project in the special processing division of the year-long N.J.H.A. production and marketing contest. Supervision and guidance were under the direction of H. R. Madison, vo-ag instructor.

As a result of good planning and efficient management, Fred produced and marketed 31,158 pounds of okra per acre.

Aldridge was graduated from Cairo High School last spring and is a member of the Young Farmer class. His father was first in yield among Campbell's commercial okra growers this year, and his brother Alex was a local winner in last year's FFA okra contest. (*Eleanor Gilmer, Editor, Georgia Future Farmer*)

CALIFORNIA—A visit from the agricultural teacher is not uncommon, but Tomales Future Farmers "look up" when they expect a visit from their advisor, Jack Lawrence.

Instructor Lawrence takes to the airways to visit the supervised farming programs of the 36 members in this coastal community.

Some Tomales FFA projects are located in rough country and some on the long "spits" which project along the ocean. Lawrence says, "I can reach some projects in five minutes by helicopter that would take 45 minutes or more by car." He is a former Army helicopter pilot and has an Army Reserve obligation to fly so many hours. Helicopter "hops" to visit Future Farmer projects are as good practice as any other destination.

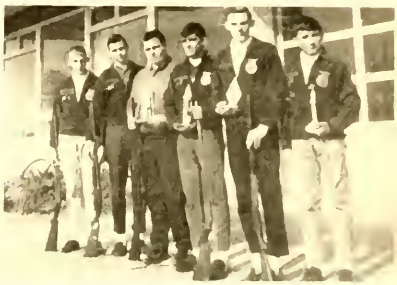
Most of the farming programs are dairy or sheep. The chapter has had a national champion dairy team and 32 State and six American Farmers and has received the "Master Chapter rating" ten times. (*George Couper, Special Supervisor*)

INDIANA—Grand champion honors in the carcass contest at the Louisville, Kentucky, Barrow Show went to Robert Bowsman, 18, a Salem, Indiana, Future Farmer. The barrow won the carcass contest after failing to place in the live show. The grand champion live barrow placed third in the carcass contest.

The 225-pound carcass yielded 44.4 percent of his carcass in ham and loin. Total yield was 73.3 percent; length, 30.9; and back fat, 1.03. Scoring was based on ham-loin percentage and interior pork quality.

A senior, Robert holds the Hoosier Farmer Degree and has held the offices of chapter vice president and treasurer. Asked about his program, he said, "I intend to increase my pig operation to more sows and shoot for better quality."

He lives on a 404-acre hog and dairy farm in Washington County, Indiana, and attends the Salem-Washington Township High School. His vocational agriculture teacher and chapter advisor is E. L. Eisert.



A clay bird shoot is winning friends and trophies for the Delaware Chapter.

OHIO—Farm-City Week is designed to help farm and city people become better acquainted. The Delaware Chapter's Town and Country Clay Bird Shoot is meeting this objective.

The event started in 1956 with 16 teams and has grown to 48 teams of FFA members and "city cousins" participating in the event. The original contest had only one chapter in competition, while the past event had representatives from 16 chapters. Trophies are awarded to the top team and the three high marksmen in both the junior and senior divisions.

The Delaware team has won top team trophy and the top individual awards for the past three years. The chapter sponsors the competition in cooperation with the Delaware County Fish and Game Club, which provides the use of their shooting range. To enter, a team must obtain a sponsor who pays the costs of birds and prizes. (*Jack Raburn, Reporter*)

Don Bordessa, left, and Wayne Parks are visited by their flying ag teacher.

Robert Bowsman, Salem Future Farmer, wins big in Kentucky show after losing.

The MAD "G"

Fiction by
Billy Knight

...The small, oblong, blue-metal cylinder had originated in some far distant galaxy. Now near the orbit of Mars, the long-ago preset course controls had given out, and it was plunging helplessly toward earth. The alien life form within the tube seethed and swirled in anger as it sensed what was happening.

"LOOK!" said an Indian. "Ka-moo-cum-chux send fire ball from sky!" He pointed to the long, glowing, red streak in the sky.

"Fall in Tule Lake," his companion grunted as the object plunged, sizzling, into the waters of the lake. "Ka-moo-cum-chux angry. Come! We give prayer to Great Spirit!"

The centuries passed . . .

The big "Super G" tractor reached the end of the plow furrow. Ben reached a calloused, long-fingered hand behind him, grabbed the trip rope, and tripped the plow. He turned the tractor sharply to the right, narrowly avoiding a fence, made a big figure eight in the soft dirt with the tractor's wheels, and placed the large rear tractor tire in the newly exposed plow furrow. A quick backward glance assured him the swinging drawbar was in the correct position. He pulled the throttle and dumped the other set of plow gangs into the soil. The big G gave a muted roar and surged ahead like the obedient metal monster that it was. Ben sat relaxed in the tractor seat listening to the steady deep-throated purr of the engine. Pulling those four 16-inch plow bottoms ten inches deep and in third gear, he thought. A powerful piece of machinery! And look at that soil! The old-timers here say this old lake bottom land is the richest in the world!

He took a quick look behind him to see the rich, black earth folding up, over, and behind the plow. It was sure worth two years of working in town to earn the down payment on the farm, and with the financial help of the Managers City Bank, he was on his way to becoming a full-time farmer. Now he could see the dingy tar-paper roof of his house appearing over the drain ditch bank ahead of him. Wish I could really hit it this year, he mused. Then I could afford to build a new house, and Ruth and I could get married. The wind sure howls through that old barracks of a house! Tar paper and one by 12's,

(Continued on Page 46)

Handsome truck on a down-to-earth job.
Ready for another long, hard day.
Over the fields and through the gears.
Lots of bumps, dirt, dust, heavy loads.
Lots of toughness, too.
It's a Dodge.
Dodge trucks are Job-Rated to give you the best truck for your kind of work. Try one.

Dodge toughness doesn't cost any more. Why settle for less?

Dodge Builds Tough Trucks DODGE DIVISION CHRYSLER MOTORS CORPORATION

The Mad "G"

(Continued from Page 44)

and I could shove a fist through it anywhere!

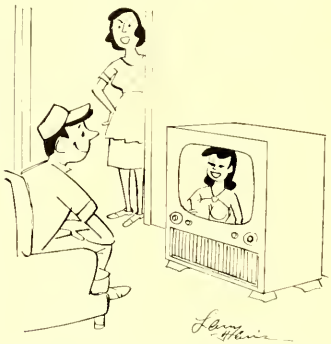
He slouched his 20-year-old, long, skinny frame lower in the seat but jerked erect and hit the clutch when the tractor suddenly bucked and snorted as the plow dug a blade into an obstruction in the ground. The G roared as the governor opened up to compensate for the suddenly increased pull. Disgustedly, Ben heard the plow trip and come out of the ground.

"Guess I hit another one of those old Indian anchor rocks," he muttered. "How will I ever be ready to plant if I can't make better time than this?"

He put the G's gearshift in neutral and left the tractor idling as he climbed off to pick up the rock and get it out of the field. Odd-looking rock, he thought, as he spotted something in the furrow in back of the plow. Blue glinting, it lay in the bright spring sunlight and seemed to emanate an intangible air of evil. He knelt to examine the peculiar object.

"Looks like a small tank of oxygen," he muttered. He shoved his greasy sailor hat back on his head and speculated. "Not a bomb—too small, no fins. What in tarnation is it?" He reached out a long arm and turned a small knob on the side of the blue metal object, gasping in astonishment as a spurt of red vapor shot out with a noisy hiss of gas. The gas cloud drifted around him, probing, questing, chilling. As if dissatisfied with Ben, it turned to a violent purple color and drifted to the tractor. There it settled around it in a purple haze and vanished into the machine.

Awfully odd, he thought and knelt again to pick up the blue cylinder. He dropped it as he heard the Super G's engine stutter and bellow as if someone had pulled the throttle back too abruptly.



"Couldn't you just as easily listen to the market reports on your radio out in the barn?"

Maybe the governor's gone haywire, he thought as he ran to the tractor to shut off the motor. He stopped in flat-footed astonishment as the gearshift jumped into fourth and the G surged ahead, made a sharp left turn, and malevolently headed back toward him. The two headlights glared and the motor howled a song of hatred for all humans. Ben managed to jump aside. The G snorted and popped, made a sharp right turn, almost catching its right rear wheel in the plow's drawbar, and headed for him again. Wild thoughts raced through Ben's head. The governor's haywire; the brakes are locking. Why the thing acts as if it wants to run me down! Wish I had taken the "farm hand" rods off the front of it! They sure look like spears coming at a fellow! What a nightmare! He dodged the tractor again and raced for the drain ditch, long legs moving faster than they had ever moved before, but not fast enough. He cast a frightened glance behind him and saw the mad G was only three feet away. He nimbly leapt aside and reached out and pulled the plow's

(Continued on Page 48)

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WRITE: James Greer

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Watseka, Illinois, FFA group who topped 44 Illinois Challengers in 1964 with their 195.4 bushel yield. A great record in a dry year!

HIGHEST CORN YIELDS IN U.S. BEING GROWN BY FFA GROUPS ENROLLED IN 304 BUSHEL CHALLENGE

271.98 bushels per acre! That's the corn yield record made 2 years ago by the Grand Valley, Iowa, FFA Chapter . . . highest over-the-scales yield ever harvested in the Corn Belt. Many other Vocational Agriculture and FFA groups—from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Kansas—have also set all-time high state yield records.

Each of these groups participated in the most exciting crops project ever devised for Vo-Ag classes . . . THE 304 BUSHEL CHALLENGE.

These corn growing trail-blazers had one objective: Find out just what it takes to produce high profit corn crops in their area.

The outcome rested on the decisions they made before planting and during the growing season. What tillage method? Fertilizer rate? Hybrid? Plant population? Weed and insect control measures? They learned by doing . . . by considering all the factors involved in boosting yields to the highest possible levels.

If your group isn't enrolled in the 304 Bushel Challenge now, you will want to enter next year. For complete details on this group project just write: Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill., or your nearest Funk's-G Associate Producer.

STATE WINNERS—1964

Town or Chapter	Yield
Hickory Flat, Mississippi	263.6
Green Sea, South Carolina	211.2
Oakman, Alabama	204.96
Mapleton, Minnesota	201.4
Chesaning, Michigan	200.4
Watseka, Illinois	195.4
West Jefferson, North Carolina	189.4
Poseyville, Indiana	188.0
Ocilla, Georgia	184.0
Groveport, Ohio	183.0
Frenchburg, Kentucky	179.2
Fayetteville, Tennessee	177.6
Winfield, Iowa	175.9
David City, Nebraska	168.2
Hanover, Kansas	156.4
Delta, Missouri	146.8
Bordelonville, Louisiana	142.0
Walworth, Wisconsin	122.9

FUNK'S G HYBRID®

THE PRODUCERS OF FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS

The Mad "G"

(Continued from Page 46)

trip rope. The two plow bottoms plunged into the soil. The G groaned, spluttered, and stalled.

"Aha! You red devil!" Ben shouted, fear and anger mingling in his voice. "Fooled you that time, huh?"

He ran toward the tractor to get in the seat to try to control it, but with a roar, it came to life again. Before the startled eyes of Ben, it dropped its drawbar, the bolts unscrewing themselves. Free of the cumbersome plow, the tractor shot ahead, snapping the small plow ropes, pivoted on one wheel, and bore down upon the young farmer, bellowing a full-throated cry of victory.

Ben acted instinctively. He kicked off his heavy field boots, managed again to dodge the tractor, and sprinted for the drain ditch. With the tractor at his heels, he dove into the slimy waters of the drain ditch. The tractor stopped on the bank, snarling its hate and frustration; the motor sped up and slowed down in a crescendo of sound, for it seemed to know that it couldn't cross the ditch without becoming stuck. It made a decision, shifted into reverse, then turned and headed for the road to the house and barn.

Slime-covered from the ditch water, Ben scrambled out and pumped his legs frantically toward the house and the battered old pickup. He had to get to a phone. Having a shorter distance to travel than the tractor, Ben got to the house first. But already his ears caught the steady roar of the G tractor approaching at full throttle. He dashed into the bedroom for the truck keys.

The G spun into the yard; then, with all four cylinders hitting perfectly, it raged for the flimsy house and crashed halfway through the thin wall as tar paper, nails, boards, and glass flew into the room. With a snort the G backed up and made another run. It rammed its way in as far as the exhaust stack this time. It idled down and paused as if looking or listening. Ben slipped out the back door.

Sensing his movement, the G roared its fury, backed hastily out, and wheeled around the corner of the house. The tractor should run out of gas soon, Ben thought, for the tank had had only a few gallons of gas left in it at the time he had found that cursed cylinder.

As if in answer to his thought, the G's motor coughed and sputtered. Ha! Ben exulted. You're out of gas! Now's my chance! He ducked around the house, intent on ripping off the spark plug wires. He changed his mind as the G chugged and spat toward Ben's 100-gallon overhead gas tank. It raised the steel pistons of the "farm hand" and rammed a sharp point of metal into the bottom of the tank. The gas tank lid of the tractor unscrewed itself, and the G jockeyed itself into position under the stream of gas pouring out of the puncture and started filling its tank.

"Better shut that motor off, you nitwit," Ben mumbled. "You'll set that gas on fire and burn yourself up!"

(Continued on Page 56)

NEW! FOR THE CASUAL SCHOOL

. . . JUSTIN'S WAYFARER WELLINGTON

Go to the head of the walking class in Justin's new Wayfarer Wellington — made for the man on the move . . . collegian, sportsman, man-about-town. Wayfarer's discriminating Water Buffalo Calf leather of Charro Brown and the smart Algonquin type toe earns it top grades in both looks and styling. Concealed nylon pull straps get you on and off to an easy start. Fully leather lined. Masterfully crafted with the same comfort and durability that has established Justin as the world's leader in superior boots since 1879.

Wayfarer Wellington — Style No. 3830. Leather: Charro Brown Water Buffalo Calf ■ Top: 9" ■ Toe: Algonquin ■ Heel: Rubber ■ Sole: Leather.

Justin

JUSTIN BOOT COMPANY - FORT WORTH, TEXAS

"Just think! Only an hour ago I was still that red-headed, freckle-faced tomboy who'd been living for 17 years on the farm next door!"

This cow is stopping horn flies

Just by *eating* something?

Sure—when the "something" is MoorMan's Rid-Ezy® Medicated.

Rid-Ezy is a combination of balanced minerals plus the systemic insecticide *ronnel* that does away with the need for spraying or other horn fly control.

When fed free-choice to beef cattle on grass, Rid-Ezy breaks the life cycle of horn flies.

MoorMan Research tackles stockmen's problems

Rid-Ezy is the direct result of the kind of practical understanding of stockmen's needs that is typical of MoorMan Research.

We knew that beef cattle on grass *must* have balanced minerals to aid reproduction, promote milk flow and stimulate growth and gains.

But we also knew that cattle can't make profitable use of grass and minerals if they stop grazing and waste energy to fight pesky, blood-sucking horn flies.

And we knew it takes time, work and trouble trying to control horn flies with sprays or back rubbers.

Free-choice Rid-Ezy supplies minerals, too

Seven years of research—including field testing with cooperating farmers and ranchers in 14 states—went into building a self-feeding product that would supply needed minerals and control horn flies at the same time.

That product is Rid-Ezy—further proven by two years of free-choice feeding by cattlemen in more than 30 states.

Rid-Ezy stops cattle grubs, too—with summer-long self-feeding on grass or a 14-day mixed-feed treatment in the feedlot.

It's just one of the many research-proven leadership products available to livestock producers through the frequent, direct visits of their service-minded local MoorMan Men.

MoorMans®

Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois

Student Exchange Renewed

Farmer-ambassador will be the role played by two FFA members as the exchange program resumes.

David Geiman, Jr., left, Virginia, will visit Great Britain, and Arlen Etling, Kansas, is ambassador to Scotland.

A MEMBER of the Young Farmers Club of Great Britain and a Scottish Young Farmer are exchanging visits with two Future Farmers this summer as the National Student Exchange Program is renewed.

The visitors will arrive in this country on July 28 and return home October 21. The Future Farmers will begin their visit June 6 and will return to the United States August 30. The four will meet in Kansas City to participate in the National Convention.

The ambassadors for FFA rate high in their ability to handle this assignment. David Geiman comes from a 450-acre farm in the heart of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. He served as Virginia state FFA president and chairman of the national nominating committee. Arlen Etling farms a 1,100-acre farm with his dad near Ensign, Kansas. He is a past vice president of the Kansas Association and participated in a 1962 European People to People tour. They were selected by the Governing Committee from the candidates for national office, according to Wm. Paul Gray, national executive secretary.

Arrangements have also been made for the Future Farmer representatives to visit the American Farm School in Salonica, Greece. A week will be spent at the school and on the home farm of students and graduates.

The visitors to this country are equally well qualified. Michael Daniell is farming at home on a 340-acre dairy farm and was a representative in the dairy cattle judging contest at the Royal Dairy Show in 1964. Crawford Edie works at home on a 360-acre grain and grass farm. He is vice chairman of the East Fife Young Farmers Club and has gained a diploma from the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

In addition to visiting the home states of David and Arlen, the visitors will attend the National Dairy Cattle Congress in Waterloo, Iowa, and the National Convention in Kansas City. Michael will also visit West Virginia while Crawford will visit Nebraska and Missouri, and both will spend a week in Colorado.

The idea for the exchange program started back in 1947 when the late Lord Inverchapel, then British ambassador to the United States, was invited by the national officers and Dr. A. W. Tenney, then executive secretary, to speak at the National Convention. When they extended the invitation to Lord Inverchapel, he, in turn, invited them to join him for a luncheon in the British Embassy. During the visit he became interested in the FFA. Seeing his interest, the group suggested that Britain send representatives from their Young Farmers Organization to the convention to hear Lord Inverchapel speak. Two years later the suggestion grew into an exchange program. The program has now been extended to include the Scottish club.

FFA Peace Corps

(Continued from Page 37)

may be slaughtered only after they have reached the age of three. Bullocks are kept as long as they have the energy to pull a plow.

With very little refrigeration available, animals are slaughtered early in the morning, and efforts are made to "sell out" before nightfall. Regardless of whether you eat hamburger or steak, the price is the same.

Hugh Underhill, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, who was president of his FFA chapter while in high school, has helped villagers in Pakistan put more chicken on their dinner tables. In hot Rahim Yar Khan, Hugh decided that poultry raising had good possibilities. Nearby is the Lever Brothers plant, best known for making soap. It is best loved by Hugh because in Rahim Yar Khan, the firm also makes a wide range of poultry feeds and runs a farm for feed testing.

Hugh dug in and helped build a chicken house. It wasn't easy, he said, because he didn't speak the best Urdu in the world. Almost as difficult was buying bricks, cement, lumber, screws, and the burlap curtains he needed.

"We obtained the reeds for the roof in a nearby swamp," he said, "and I always had the feeling that the people watching me were wondering if we Americans are really as crazy as some say we are."

When the chicks arrived, "it was really a big day in our lives." The shipment brought 125 chicks.

"I slept out with the chickens on the first night and for many nights afterward," Hugh said. "In the first lot, about 20 percent of the chicks died. I had some anxious moments, but finally the cockerels were sold at the age of three months for about 94 cents each, which covered feed costs up to that point for the whole flock."

Of the remaining hens, 25 were sold, five went to two Volunteers in Bahawalpur, and 19 are laying about ten eggs daily. His first attempt was so successful that others followed, and Hugh describes the over-all poultry effort as "a good example for the trainees and the farmers."

Peace Corps Volunteers live as the people of the host nation live. This means a sharp change from their American way of life. Hugh Underhill likes to talk about his "castle," which he built himself.

"This is where my hopes, heart, and dreams temporarily reside." Hugh said. "It's a 12- by 10-foot house with an adjoining screened-in kitchen and hand pump. You just stand in the middle and reach for whatever you want."

According to Hugh, "my best moments come when I'm sitting on the canal banks washing my feet after lugging water for the crops and talking to a couple of small boys who don't go to school but who give you lots of help on language without expecting anything in return except decency."

He likes to recall his after-midnight chats with villagers "when you turn on the brooder at one in the morning." He also recalls "the little kids who pump their arms off to keep water coming for your bath. When you think about them, you can't help being filled with pride and joy for this life we're able to experience."

NEW FFA Movie

All movies have their premiere showing, and all good movies have Oscars. This FFA movie rates both.

A NEW FFA movie had its premiere showing at a dinner in Washington, D. C., recently. The title of the 27-minute film is "**The Challenge . . . LEADERSHIP. The Answer . . . THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA.**" It tells of the opportunities available to more than 400,000 boys to develop their leadership through participation in the FFA. It features Nels Ackerson, Indiana, who became national president of the FFA. Former Florida FFA president Don Fuqua, a member of the U. S. Congress, also appears in the film. The 16 mm sound-color film is available for free use by writing The Venard Organization, Peoria, Illinois 61602. Both the film and the premiere dinner were sponsored by the New Idea Division of the Aveo Corporation. Dr. A. W. Tenney, national advisor, and Ken Kennedy, FFA president, award the "Oscars" in the photos below.

Congressman Carl Perkins of Kentucky speaks at the premiere. He sponsored the 1963 Vocational Education Act.

Ken Kennedy, national FFA president, awards an Oscar to Nels Ackerson for playing the leading role.

To Curry Stoup, right, president of New Idea, for sponsoring the film.

To the Venards, who made the film, for the script and photography.

To Congressman Fuqua of Florida, Oscar for outstanding leadership.

Catfish this size can cut capers on light spin-cast tackle. Not only fun to catch, they are delicious to eat.

Catfish on a light line

Streams abound with various species of catfish. A bobber rig is preferred when drift-fishing a stream for cats.

By
Russell Tinsley

THE PERSON who says catfish are no fun to catch has never caught one in a farm pond or stream with light tackle.

The catfish isn't in the class with the bass when it comes to flashy fighting. It doesn't jump, but on the right tackle, one can bore deep and cut more fancy capers than you ever imagined it capable of.

By light tackle I mean a spinning or spin-cast outfit. A closed-face or push-button reel or an open spinning reel is fine. It should be filled with about eight-pound-test monofilament. The rod can be of any length you prefer as long as a pound-sized cat can put a bend in it. On this kind of tackle you won't lie back and simply reel in a frisky cat. When you finally get it on the bank—if you do—you'll realize you've had a scrap on your hands.

But of course the basic problem is getting a cat on your line in the first place, which really isn't difficult since cats are widespread throughout the United States. You find them in all kinds of water (farm ponds, meadow creeks, big rivers, impoundments), and there are many different kinds. (Francesca LaMonte lists 17 different species in his book *North American Game Fishes.*)

Basically, you fish for all of them about the same way. Let's get the low-down on a couple of the more popular methods, using a spinning outfit.

BOTTOM FISHING: This system will work anywhere—pond or stream, lake or river. The simplest method is to tie a hook, about a No. 1 size, on the end of the line and add a sinker of appropriate weight about a foot above. By appropriate weight we mean the lightest you can get by with. In current you'll need more weight to hold against the water; in still waters of a pond, a sinker just heavy enough to carry the bait to bottom and hold when you draw the line taut is sufficient. It is important that you pull the line tight so you can feel the tap-tap of a bite. Another method is to tie a sinker on the end of the line, add a short dropper line about 18 inches up on the main line, then tie the hook on the dropper line. When the main line is pulled taut, the dropper line dangles down, holding the hook a few inches off the bottom. This system is desired on a soft muddy bottom when the bait might mire and get hidden where foraging fish can't find it.

FLOAT FISHING: This is a method that works well on streams. Tie a No. 1 hook on the end of the line, pinch on a small sinker, then add a plastic or cork bobber about two feet above the hook. In a riffle or shoal of a stream, cast this rig upstream and let it drift with the current through the swifter waters into the quiet pool below. Often cats will be lurking just beneath the riffle to catch any food that the river washes to them. The system also produces well at times on farm ponds where there is a wind-rippled surface to cause the bobber to drift and thus move the bait below. Channel and blue catfish prefer current, if they can get it, while bullheads and flathead (yellow) catfish usually are found in the quiet eddies and pools. This is no hard-and-fast rule since I've caught

(Continued on Page 59)

Dairymen: Here are three plans to control all major flies without endangering milk purity. Pick the one that works best for your herd.

PLAN 1: *Use Vapona® Insecticide for fly control on cows and all through your barn.*

A direct application of Vapona gives cows immediate relief from fly irritation. Then control works all through the barn as Vapona volatilizes and spreads. Vapona also works in liquid and dry bait, or face fly paint. Applied according to directions, Vapona will not create a residue problem in milk.

Spray cows with Vapona and you get fast knockdown and sure fly control through contact action. Then a unique *volatilizing action* takes over and Vapona keeps on killing flies all over your barn.

Because of its two-way control, Vapona is also incredibly effective as a barn fog or spray. Note: When Vapona volatilizes it spreads far from where you spray or fog. Flies are controlled on walls, ceilings, even behind obstructions that can stop ordinary insecticides.

Because of volatilizing action Vapona can often control flies *inside* a milking parlor even though the cows were sprayed before they entered. The small amount of Vapona that comes in with the cow does the job.

Vapona is economical. One gallon of a 1 percent solution is all you need for a full season of fly control for each animal. Cost per spray is under 3¢ per cow.

PLAN 2: *Use Ciodrin® Insecticide to rid cows of flies all day—in barn, on pasture.*

Back rubbers and face rubbers can now be used for dairy cows. Ciodrin makes it possible. It's the only back rubber insecticide practical for use on lactating cows.

Cows can graze without wasting time and energy fighting flies when you give them a Ciodrin spray.

Ciodrin is a remarkable new insecticide that gives dairymen a range of fly control never before possible.

A single direct application of Ciodrin effectively kills horntlies, face flies, stable flies and house flies. Control lasts for a full day—whether cows are in the barn, in a loafing area, or out on pasture.

In the barn: The protection of Ciodrin helps cows stay calm during milking. Flies don't come into the barn on the animals. And flies already in the barn are controlled as they try to bother the treated cows.

Out on pasture: Ciodrin stops all the flies that interfere with efficient grazing, resting and milk production. Note: Because Ciodrin controls face flies it helps keep down the incidence of eye disease.

Ciodrin is available in oil sprays and emulsifiable concentrates. It can be sprayed daily or weekly depending on the formulation. Read instructions carefully. Used according to label directions, Ciodrin presents no threat to milk purity.

PLAN 3: *Here's how to get a complete fly control program from a single spray.*

Use one of the new combination insecticides containing 1% Ciodrin and 1¼% Vapona. Thousands of dairymen tried it last season for the first time. They were astonished at the range, completeness and economy of this new concept in fly control.

A single Ciodrin-Vapona spray gives cows fast relief from flies; kills flies all around the barn as the Vapona volatilizes; kills all 4 major flies for a full day—in barn and on pasture.

Fly sprays containing 1% Ciodrin and 1¼% Vapona are available from leading insecticide formulators, or as Ciovap®, a brand name product of Shell.

Amazing new Vapona strips kill flies anywhere in a room—or other enclosed space—without even touching them. Strips hang up in seconds, release Vapona continuously. Control lasts up to 3 months. They end the need to spray milk rooms, feed rooms, and milking parlors.

Free 24-page fly control manual. Full of pictures, tips and how-to-do-it details on farm and home fly control. Ask for bulletin ACD, 64-14. Write Shell Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, Dept. NF-6, 110 West 51st St., New York, N. Y. 10020.

Shell Chemical Company

SHELL

TIPS ON *introducing people!*

By Henry Graham

How to mind your P's and Q's for smooth and correct introductions.

"RONNIE," said Jim to his friend, a boy his own age, "I'd like you to meet Miss Jones, my English teacher." Ronnie extended his hand and murmured, "Pleased to meet you, Miss Jones."

What was wrong with that introduction? Plenty. In the first place, a woman should not be presented to a boy. It is the other way around. Secondly, the expression "pleased to meet you" is not in good taste. In the third place, Ronnie should not have extended his hand to the lady. If a woman or girl wishes to shake hands, it is her privilege, and she extends her hand. Then the boy is obligated to accept it.

How should that introduction have been handled? Here is the correct way: "Miss Jones, may I present my friend, Ronnie Smith? Miss Jones is my English teacher, Ronnie." The latter should have said, "How do you do, Miss Jones?" Her greeting could have been something like "Hello, Ronnie." Informality in her case would have been all right because of Ronnie's youth. Whether or not she shook hands would be up to her.

To start the conversational ball rolling, Jim could have said something like "I believe you both play tennis" or "Both of you are fond of music, I know." This is a smooth way to conclude an introduction.

Mistakes are often made during introductions! Yet it is not difficult to learn to do the job well. It is quite important because bungled introductions are apt to leave a bad impression.

Introducing a Man and Woman

Remember that in nearly every case a man or boy is presented to the woman or girl. An exception is made in the case of a clergyman. In this instance one would say, "Reverend Smith (or whatever his title), may I present Mrs. Jones?"

Introduce a man and woman by saying, "Miss Jones, may I present Mr. Smith?" Then they both say, "How do you do?" It is, however, all right to say, "This is Mr. Smith" or "I'd like you to meet Mr. Smith." The phrase "May I present?" is more formal and always in good taste, however.

If one man is much older, the younger man is presented to him unless the younger is very famous and the other obscure. For instance, you would say, "Mr. Famous, may I present Mr. Obscure," using their correct names, of course. Generally speaking, however, if one of the men is very old and the other quite young, the latter is presented to the former even though the younger fellow is famous. This is showing respect for age.

Introducing Women

If two married women of about the same age are being introduced, either may be presented to the other unless one is quite famous and the other virtually unknown. Then the latter is presented to the former. The same rule applies to single women. Ordinarily a single woman is presented to a married one except when the single woman is much the older of the two.

If a student introduces his mother and teacher at school, the mother is presented to the teacher. The boy says, "Miss Smith, may I present my mother?" In the mother's home, she is introduced first.

Teen Introductions

More informality is permissible in the case of teen-agers than with older people. For example, a girl may say to her friends, "Elsie, this is Jim Blair, who plays a trumpet in his school band." Then "Jim, Elsie Slade has the feminine lead in our school play this year." Jim and Elsie may feel free to say, "Hi, Jim" and "Hi, Elsie."

What to Say

You have heard expressions like "Shake hands with Mr. Jones" and "I'd like to make you acquainted with Mr. Smith." They are wrong. No one can make a person acquainted with another. He can only introduce them. In acknowledging introductions, such phrases as "How are you?" and "Pleased to meet you" are incorrect. Never invite one person to shake hands with another. When two males are introduced, they ordinarily shake hands. The grip should be warm and friendly, for this implies cordiality, but don't squeeze the other's hand to a pulp. Just moderate pressure is sufficient.

When in doubt as to how to introduce someone in unusual situations, use common sense. Everyone bungles the job once in a while, but with thought and practice your introductions will be smooth and correct.

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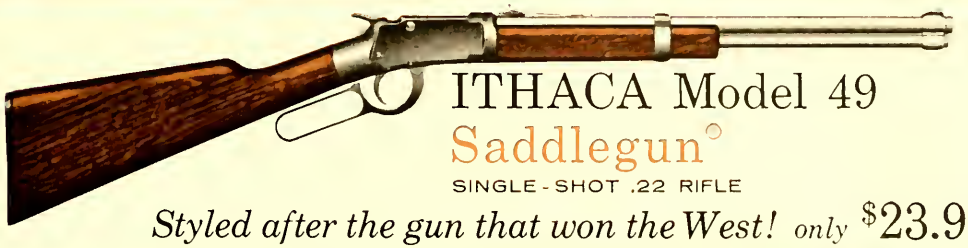

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The Mad "G"

(Continued from Page 48)

He stared numbly as the G did that very thing. It was weird and frightening. Ben couldn't force himself to approach any closer even with its motor turned off.

His heart pounding madly, he remembered a science fiction story he had read while in school. Some guy on Arcturus had encountered an alien life form there that lived in metal. Maybe that was what he had let loose out in the field. He couldn't remember how the hero had gotten the best of the encounter. As if hypnotized, Ben watched the G drink its fill; then remembering he had to get away, Ben fled toward the pickup. With a derisive snort, the tractor started its engine, shifted into fourth gear, and charged again. The motor howled for blood—Ben's blood!

Ben still had other plans for his blood. He ran to the barn and clambered up to the hayloft. He seized a pitchfork and hurled it at the tractor, trying to smash the distributor. It missed and glanced harmlessly off the hood. Ben became desperate; there was no weapon available with which to fight this raving monster. He ransacked his brain for an idea. He had to get away. Maybe the scientists at the missile site only 20 miles away could help, but he had to get to the pickup first.

Ben climbed out the hayloft window and was just able to get his fingers over the edge of the roof. The G had backed out of the barn and was waiting underneath him for that fatal slip. Ben hung there precariously for a moment, then got a leg up and scrambled onto the steeply pitched roof. Sliding down quickly to the adjoining tool shed, he dropped to the ground and ran for the pickup.

Frantically he stabbed the key in the ignition. The motor caught and he scraped it in gear as the tractor charged around the barn. Heading down the back road toward the highway, Ben wondered what the tractor might do if he sped off and left it. He decided not to chance it and slowed down to let the pursuing tractor draw closer.

Weaving back and forth, slowing down and speeding up, attacking oncoming cars and trucks, forcing them off the highway, the driverless tractor continued its pursuit of Ben for the nightmarish hour-long ride to the space center.

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"While you gals are breaking records, you're also breaking my poor back!"

"Oh! Oh! Here comes the most valuable player on the Bluenose Terriers of 1931-1935."

Two highway patrol cars had joined the caravan and tried to pull alongside the tractor, only to be forced into the ditch. Ben slid to a stop at the gates. The sentries stared in amazement as the tractor kept coming. It slammed into the pickup, turning it sideways, then rammed it again, pushing it over. Ben was rocked and jolted but unharmed.

The tractor backed away and revved and raced its engine. Turning toward the gates, it paused. The row of gantries in the distance seemed to draw its attention. A gleaming rocket, shining in the sun, was ready on one of the launching pads. The G churned through the wooden barrier and rolled at top speed down the long runway.

Pandemonium broke out in the blockhouse control center. The count down was at 30 seconds and counting. Shouts and yells crackled over the intercom: "Where did that vehicle come from?" "There's no driver!" "What's it doing out there?" "Is it radio-controlled?" "Call the Security Guard!"

"There's no time!" The count down officer reached for the destruct button.

Ten . . . nine . . . eight . . . The tractor stopped underneath the towering structure. Seven . . . six . . . Through the shimmering haze, on the TV monitors, it looked like a deep purple cloud squeezing itself out of the tractor. Five . . . four . . . It floated quickly to the top of the rocket and disappeared into the capsule. Three . . . two . . . one . . . ignition . . . lift off!

Ben read his morning paper over a second cup of coffee. The front page had big headlines about the rocket launch but no mention of the tractor or cloud. There was only the space scientists' telling of the unexplained behavior of the routine weather satellite that was supposed to have gone into orbit around the earth. Instead, it had shot off into space on a definite trajectory toward Mars . . . possibly a malfunction of the satellite's guidance system, they thought.

In one of the back pages, he found the little human interest item about the run-away tractor and how it had forced cars off the highway and crashed the gates at the space center. Ben's name wasn't mentioned, which was just as well because the story said the owner told some wild story about the tractor being possessed by an invisible power from outer space. The story concluded that a stuck throttle and string of coincidences, plus the owner's carelessness, had probably caused the strange event.

The people at the missile site had let Ben go get the tractor after hearing the sentries' reports and deciding that he wasn't responsible. They helped him turn the truck right side up, and he towed it home with the tractor.

There sat the G in the yard . . . a few scratches and dents, the paint job blackened slightly from the rocket blast, but otherwise all right. He walked out and stood in front of the now peaceful, innocent-appearing pile of steel. Glancing from the tractor to the unplowed fields, then staring up into space, he smiled to himself as he thought . . . a machine that thinks for itself wouldn't be a bad idea if it liked human beings and could plow a straight furrow.

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History of the Breed

The Palomino

HISTORY fails to give us a clue to the origin of the proud golden horse we know so well as the "Palomino." Tracing the horse back through time has been a matter of tracing a golden-colored horse, since this name defines a color rather than a distinct breed.

As far back as the writings of Homer, "xanthos" horses, translated to mean yellow in color, were mentioned. Norse legends tell of golden horses, and Roman writings from the fourth century A.D. mention gold as one of the principal horse colors.

But historians find no mention of the name Palomino in print before 1920, where it appeared in California to distinguish horses of a certain type and golden color. The origin of the name appears to have come from the Spanish language, perhaps from the common Spanish surname Palomino. It is thought that at one time a well-known man by that name owned a horse of golden color called El Caballo de Palomino, later shortened to Palomino, then finally applied to all horses golden in color.

There can be no doubt that the first Palominos in America were brought here by Spaniards by way of Spain, for it was they who introduced the horse to the New World. The Palomino color has appeared most frequently in breeds of horses with Spanish Barb blood, such as the American Saddle Horse, the Morgan, the Quarter Horse, and the Tennessee Walking Horse.

There is also little doubt that the Palomino horse first appeared most frequently in the western United States. Yellowed photographs of early Palominos owned by American Indians still exist. Chief Quanah Parker of the Comanches was photographed atop his Palomino, Bueno, in 1896. Jose Large, a Navajo, is shown to have had two Palomino stallions and 30 mares in 1909, and the great Palomino sire SAPPHO became head stallion at the Rancho Escondido in Texas soon after the turn of the century.

From here on the history of the Palomino is found in the recitation of pedigrees, in stud books, breed advertisements, and in the stories of winning individuals. Golden Palominos have won first place in the nation in cutting, won Quarter Horse races, come out on top in parade classes, and been the predominant horse in the famous New Year's Day Rose Parade in Pasadena, California.

Just how is a Palomino defined by official records? The horse must have a body color near that of a newly minted gold coin, and the mane and tail must be white. The skin must be dark and the eyes dark or hazel. White markings are permitted on the legs to the knees or hocks and on the face. No other white or dark spots are permitted unless caused by injury.

Palominos can show no draft horse or pony characteristics and must be over 900 pounds and 14 hands when full grown. The Palomino Horse Breeders of America, a member-owned and nonprofit organization of Palomino breeders, has 297 official inspectors in 47 states who are qualified horsemen and whose job it is to inspect and check breeding records on each Palomino registered with the organization. Today nearly 1,250 breeders are members of the organization located in Mineral Wells, Texas.

For the past 23 years, the Palomino registry has worked to select and refine these golden horses. One of their long-range goals is the establishment of a Palomino breed, bringing still more status to this "horseman's horse with the bonus of a beautiful gold color."

Catfish

(Continued from Page 52)

plenty of flatheads in shoals and riffles, and channel catfish do quite well in a farm pond.

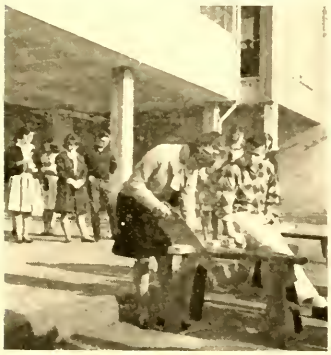
BAITS. Catfish will eat almost anything. In natural baits the most popular are earthworms, crickets, grasshoppers, hellgrammites, frozen shrimp, and minnows. Also productive at times are chunks of beef liver, chicken entrails, pieces of cut-up fish, and commercial stink bait concoctions available at any sporting goods store. A catfish feeds by both smell and sight.

TIPS ON CATCHING CATS: Night fishing often is the best time, since catfish are night feeders. Another prime time is just after a rain when the waters of a stream or pond are slightly muddy. Rains wash food into the waters, prompting the cats to feed. When you catch a cat, throw your bait right to the same spot. Often they will be congregated, and you can take several without moving. When you feel a cat bite or see your bobber vanish beneath the surface, give the fish a second or two to get the bait securely inside its mouth, then lie back on the rod and drive the hook into the gristle of its mouth. Respect the sharp spines of the fins. When a catfish sticks you, the injury can be painful, and usually the inflicted spot will swell and become sore. One way to avoid the catfish's weapons is to grasp the cat's lower jaw with a pair of pliers while you remove the embedded hook. The best seasons for catching catfish are late spring, through the summer, and fall. Some of the best catches are made during the summer when other fishing is in the doldrums. Nighttime fishing is particularly productive in the summer months.

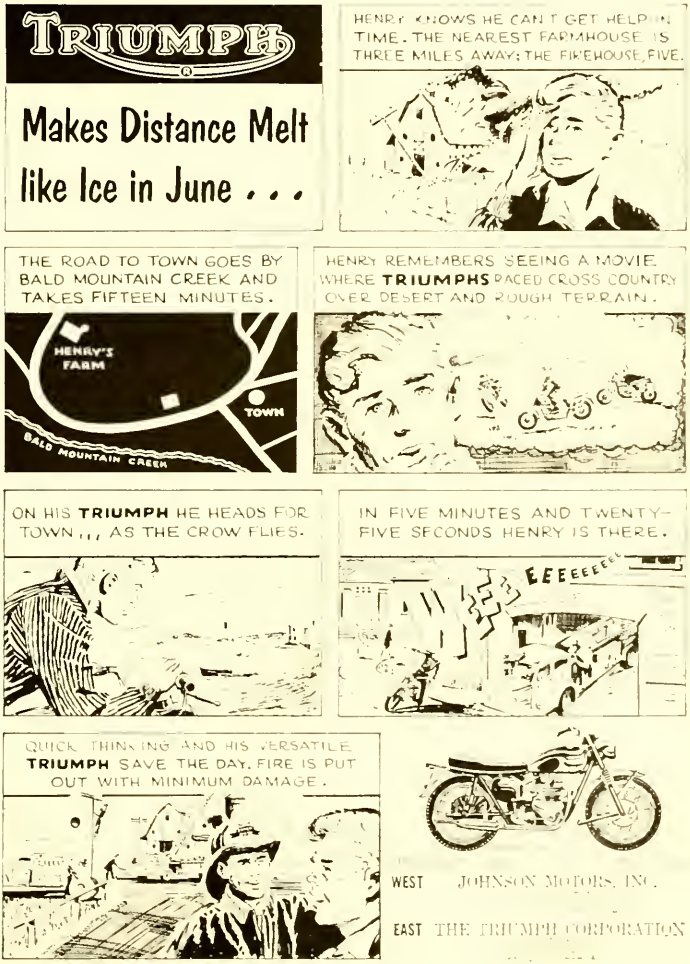
Catfish, no matter what kind you catch, are delicious to eat. Remove the entrails and skin the critters with pliers. With the smaller ones, about two pounds and smaller, just lop off the heads and fry them whole. Roll the fish in yellow corn meal, and cook a rich, golden brown in a deep iron skillet brimming with lard and bacon drippings. It is perfectly all right if you come back for seconds. When eating fried catfish, that's customary!

SWEETHEARTS With Know-how

AT ARCATA High School in northwestern California, the FFA chapter sweetheart is selected on a basis somewhat different from the usual qualifications of popularity and good looks. Each contestant for chapter sweetheart must participate in four contests—patch-sewing, nail driving, squaring and sawing a board, and milking a cow. The picture shows Margaret McConnaha, sweetheart candidate from the senior class and winner of the title for 1963-64, demonstrating her ability to do home carpentry. Tom Jorgensen, chapter sentinel, holds the board. (*By George P. Couper*)



A sweetheart contestant tries her hand at the manly art of sawing a board.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BALD MOUNTAIN CREEK
HENRY REMEMBERS SEEING A MOVIE WHERE TRIUMPHS RACED CROSS COUNTRY OVER DESERT AND ROUGH TERRAIN.
ON HIS TRIUMPH HE HEADS FOR TOWN . . . AS THE CROW FLIES.
IN FIVE MINUTES AND TWENTY-FIVE SECONDS HENRY IS THERE.
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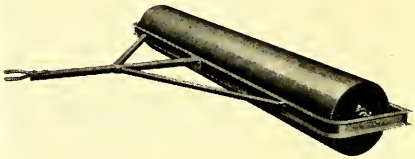
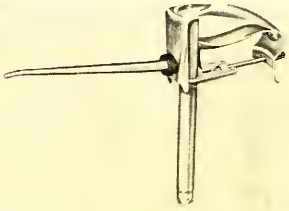
G. New fiberglass mixing tank for the Mix-All Feedmaker weighs one-fourth that of standard steel tanks. (Gehl Bros.)

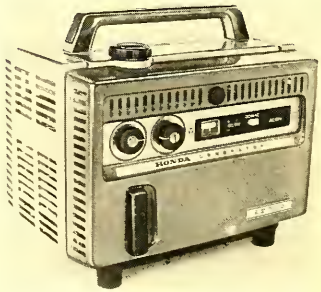
H. New one-hand soldering iron has trigger action for endless soldering. (Edlyn Co.)



I. New smooth roll pulverizer designed for preparing seed-beds in stony or shale soil provides about 145 pounds of rolling weight per foot. (Brillion Iron Works)



J. New can-piercing pump oiler attaches to any quart can. Squirts a drop or a stream with squeeze of lever. (Superior Engineering)



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Sportrait

By
Stan Allen

Cletis Boyer, left, and brother Ken.

ONE GROUP of fans was rooting for both the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals in baseball's 1964 World Series. It was the Boyer family, who had a son playing at third base on each team: Ken for the Cardinals and Cletis for the Yankees.

Mr. Boyer must have been proud to see his fourth and fifth sons play such fine games throughout the series. They are two of seven brothers in the Boyer family who have played or will soon play major league baseball. Mr. Boyer gave his sons an early start in the game while helping with the little league in their home town of Alba, Missouri. The Boyers lived on a small farm, and the boys had their chores to keep them in playing shape along with farm work for neighbors to earn spending money.

Kenny Boyer is 34 years old, stands 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 200 pounds. Twenty-eight-year-old Clete is slightly smaller at an even 6 feet and 185 pounds. Both are excellent defensive players, as each has good speed, excellent reflexes, great range, and strong throwing arms. Clete's .968 fielding average in '64 took second place honors in the American League, and Kenny's mark of .951 was just a shade behind. They have each led their leagues in assists twice and once in put-outs. Kenny has won the Rawlings Gold Glove Award five times as the best National League fielding third baseman.

Kenny gains an edge on Clete in the offensive department, as he is one of the most respected hitters in the National League. He has hit over .300 in batting average five times and has two more seasons over .290. He owns a fine lifetime mark of .291, and his over-all slugging percentage of .485 indicates his good hitting power. He has belted 20 or more homers in eight separate years, with seven of these years in a row. He hit 24 each of the last four years to bring his lifetime total to 242.

Originally signed by the Kansas City Athletics, Clete has been playing for the Yankees just five full seasons. As a bonus player, he could not be assigned to the minor leagues for experience and had to spend the best part of his first two seasons riding the bench. He was to play in only 114 games during that time. Traded to the Yankees in '57, he was assigned to Binghamton where he had a chance to play and soon showed his major league caliber. Moving up to Richmond in '58, he raised his batting mark to .284 and played third like a veteran. He was called up to New York midway in the '59 season and has been their third baseman since. Clete's best year at the plate was in '62 when he hit .272 and belted 18 homers. His lifetime average is .239 with 64 homers. A fine clutch hitter, he has 288 runs batted in, which is quite good for his spot in the batting order.

Ken led the National League in runs batted in during 1964 with 119, after driving in 111 in '63. He has six other seasons with 90 or more RBI's. Ken has been in pro ball since 1949 although he was out for military service in 1952 and '53. He was brought up to the Cardinals in '55 after a fine minor league career and has been a steady player for them since. Playing with the great Stan Musial, Kenny probably has not received the press notices due him. He was the National League's Most Valuable Player last year and was also named Player of the Year by *The Sporting News*. *The Sporting News* has picked him as third baseman on the National League All-Star team for the last four years. He is one of ten players to hit a grand slam homer in World Series play. That blow won a crucial game for the Cards. Kenny has been picked for the National League All-Star team seven times, the last six years in a row. He owns a fine .348 All-Star batting average with two round trippers.

Clete has the edge in World Series play, as he has appeared in 27 games during the last six series. He has a .233 over-all batting average with two homers and 11 RBI's. Kenny has played in only one series, last year, hitting .222 with two homers and six RBI's in seven games. Kenny should be around to add many marks to his records as he continues to improve and shows no sign of slowing down. At 28, Clete should have many fine seasons yet. With Ronnie and Leonard Boyer coming up the the baseball ladder now, the Boyer name will be listed in major league line-ups for a long time to come.

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The First One Doesn't Have A Chance!

"You're a shyster," snarled one of the lawyers to the other, *"and before this case is over, I'll expose you as the crook you are."*

"Says who?" snapped the other. *"You are a cheat and a liar."*

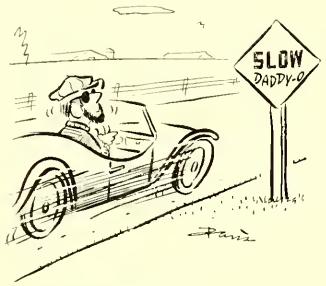
"Come now," broke in the judge, *"let the case proceed now that you two have identified each other."*

Gary A. Lillich
St. Francis, Kansas

Mechanic: *"Lady, I've found the trouble with your car. You've got a short circuit in the wiring."*

Lady: *"Well, for goodness' sake, lengthen it."*

Russell Damlo
Frazee, Minnesota



Daddy bought a little car;
He fed it gasoline.
Everywhere that Daddy went, he walked;
His son is age 16.

Addie Ledbetter
Lenoir City, Tennessee

An American sat calmly on his lawn and watched a flying saucer land. The creature that emerged had three eyes, fangs, and horns. It walked on its knees and its nose lit up like a light bulb.

"Take me to your leader," it commanded.

"Nonsense," said the American, *"what you need is a plastic surgeon."*

Tony Hardigree
Newnan, Georgia

On a recent trip to Vermont, I did research on some agricultural statistics and discovered that the cow population of the state was larger than the human population. *"How do you account for that?"* I asked a native son.

"We prefer 'em," he replied.

Rebel Clayton
Granville, Ohio

An opportunist is any man who goes ahead and does what you always intended to do.

Robert Ellingson
Brinsmade, North Dakota

Student: *"Teacher, how did I do on the spelling test yesterday?"*

Teacher: *"I'll give you the good news first—you spelled your name correctly."*

William S. Holsinger
Broadway, Virginia

Mother was scolding little Willie for being so selfish. *"You should give your little sister the biggest piece of candy always. Didn't you ever notice how our old mother hen gives the fattest worms to her baby chicks and keeps only the smallest ones for herself?"*

Willie watched the mother hen for a while and then said earnestly, *"Well, Mom, I'd do the same thing if it were only worms!"*

Cretia Ellis
Comanche, Oklahoma

Why were the mother and father owl so worried about the baby owl? Because he didn't give a hoot about anything.

Gloria Stemm
Lake, Michigan

Judge: *"Haven't I seen you before?"*

Prisoner: *"Yes, your Honor, I gave your daughter singing lessons."*

Judge: *"Thirty years."*

Jeff Clark
Portage, Utah

"Now let me see how good you are at broad jumping."

Definition of love: Love is the condition of the mind when the mind is out of condition.

Marvin Mulford
Springfield Center, New York

First soldier: *"You know, my sergeant talks to himself."*

Second soldier: *"Yeah? So does mine, but he doesn't know it. He thinks we're listening."*

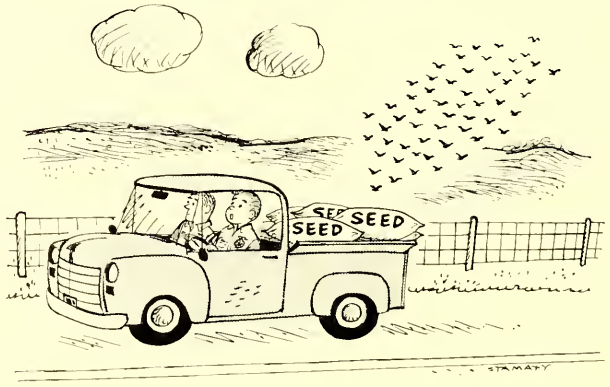
Warren Kelley
Belington, West Virginia

Fresh guy: *"How about a real old-fashioned kiss?"*

She: *"O.K., I'll call my grandmother."*

Nick Cenite
Mineral Point, Wisconsin

Charlie, the Green Hand



"I have a funny feeling we're being followed."

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The New Holland line includes world-famous Hayliner® balers and other haying tools, forage harvesting equipment and manure spreaders.

This is just one of the many grueling tests every New Holland baler model has to pass... before it goes into production. ■ What does all this banging and bumping and twisting and pounding prove? Just this: When you buy New Holland, you're sure of proved-performance equipment, built to work and made to last. ■ No wonder New Holland—the company that invented automatic baling—has been the number one name in balers for 25 years! See the 1965 Silver Anniversary models at your Authorized New Holland dealer's. ■ New Holland Machine Company Division of Sperry Rand Corporation.

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